

IraHarkey.org - [[Return to News Page](#)]

SUNHERALD.com

Sun Herald - Biloxi, MS - January 23, 2004

Pulitzer-winning newsman fought racism as Pascagoula editor

GARY HOLLAND
Associated Press

PASCAGOULA, Miss. - Ira B. Harkey Jr., the 1963 winner of the Pulitzer Prize, says he's proud of Mississippi's racial progress in the last 40 years.

"Mississippi should be damn proud about how far it has come, farther than any other state," said Harkey in an interview here recently. Harkey of Kerrville, Texas, visits his children on the Coast each Christmas.

"The president of the NAACP pointed out a few years ago that Mississippi had more black elected officials than any state in the union," he said.

"People outside the South think there has been a complete turnaround. That hasn't happened. There is still personal animosity. That will never change as long as there are human beings. There are still injustices, but there are in every state."

When Harkey received the prestigious Pulitzer for distinguished editorial writing during the integration at the University of Mississippi, he had been editor/publisher of The Chronicle Star (now The Mississippi Press) for 14 years.

His editorials, calling for peaceful admittance of James Meredith to Ole Miss, evoked wrath from outspoken critics across the state.

"I wasn't surprised that the community or Mississippi newspapers didn't rejoice with me when I won the Pulitzer. I think they hated me even more for being recognized by the Yankees at Columbia University, who they also called Communists."

Local racists, who had bused to Ole Miss to protest and prevent integration, formed an organization and called for a boycott of The Chronicle and advertisers that supported it. Harkey got calls such as, "We need about 200 killings starting with Kennedy and working down to you."

Harkey stayed the course, despite losing circulation and advertising.

He says now, as he said then, that the Constitution of the United States is for everyone. "They couldn't quite get it."

Harkey thought public officials, educators, newspapers and the churches should have shown leadership and spoken out against racism. He was especially disappointed that the churches "were so vociferous."

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Harkey Family**

IraHarkey.org - 1/23/04 - Sun Herald

http://www.iraharkey.org/news/sun_herald_january_23_2004.htm

"It was beyond the control for any one guy to champion," he recalled.

"Economics and the federal government had to do it. The federal government had to force voter registration. When the black man got a vote, he had something of value. Politicians had to at least shut up, with no more shouting 'n-n-.'"

A cross, attributed to the Ku Klux Klan, was burned at his home after the 1954 Supreme Court ruled on school integration. It frightened his family. "I hosed the evil thing," Harkey wrote in his autobiography, "The Smell of Burning Crosses," in 1967.

Another cross was burned in front of the newspaper office during the Ole Miss integration. A rifle shot was fired into the front door at The Chronicle, and a shotgun blast took out his office window.

Eventually the FBI was called in. The group, called Jackson County Citizens Emergency Unit, had met regularly at the courthouse and talked about boycotts and ways to be effective, mentioning a few cracked skulls.

Reporter Don Broadus, who covered the meetings for the paper, said he didn't feel threatened although there were a few fanatics there. The group dwindled from 600 to about six at the last meeting, said retired veteran newsman Broadus, who sneaked into meetings while Harkey referred to them as goons in his editorials.

"Ira Harkey's professional integrity was without equal," said retired Chancery Court Judge Robert Oswald, who was Harkey's attorney. "Ira so much wanted to see the South overcome the evil of segregation. He saw that segregation was an albatross around the moral and economic life of Mississippi."

Harkey said an example of how attitudes have changed is the election of his son, Dale Harkey, as district attorney and then Circuit Court judge.

"Dale won where 90 percent of the people would like to have seen his father dead 40 years ago," he commented. "That's a hell of a change. It's amazing."

Judge Harkey is proud of the courage his father showed. "When I think of my daddy, I think of the fiercest intellect I have ever encountered. It took courage to take a stand, which left a legacy."

Judge Harkey said his dad's determination for justice was tempered by a sense of humor. "When he received the Silver Em award at Ole Miss earlier this year, his first comment was, 'We all need to take a moment of silence to mourn the passing of the State Sovereignty Commission.'"

The state-created agency from the past was used to spy on nonconformists like Harkey who railed against segregation.

Harkey is proud to have received the highest journalism recognition from Ole Miss, even though it came 40 years late. He credits the recognition to Jerry St. Pe, retired Ingalls Shipbuilding president, who wrote Ole Miss Chancellor Robert Khayat to say that Harkey should be included in the 40-year Meredith observance.

Harkey hails what has been accomplished in equal rights and opportunity, but he nixes affirmative action. And he's upset with the November governor's election.

**Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Harkey Family**

IraHarkey.org - 1/23/04 - Sun Herald

http://www.iraharkey.org/news/sun_herald_january_23_2004.htm

"This new governor (Republican Haley Barbour) ran a 1940s campaign with hate stuff," he said. "I was disappointed in that, all the negative campaign advertising."

But Harkey hasn't liked many Mississippi governors. He did support J.P. Coleman, who made him a colonel. "I never did get a sword," he joked.

After bringing The Chronicle from a weekly to a twice-a-week paper and finally to a daily (five days), he sold the paper. He went on to teach journalism at Ohio State University, then at the University of Alaska and joined the staff at Columbia.

Harkey, who served his country in the Navy in World War II and saw death and destruction on a carrier in the Philippines, came over from New Orleans and bought the Pascagoula paper in 1949.

After his final retirement, Harkey and his wife, Virgie, settled in Kerrville, Texas, on a condo-ranch with cattle. His joy became flying. For years he'd fly every Saturday to a distant community for lunch, enjoying the Texas landscape.

Harkey will be 86 on Jan. 15.

"All of my life it has been luck," he said. "Anyone would feel lucky to have six good, successful children, all still living in Mississippi, and 14 grandchildren and five great-grand- children."

Harkey has mellowed a bit in 40 years, and he says Mississippi has, too.

"We have changed a lot and I am so proud. Nobody has beat Mississippi as to how far a people can come."

© 2004 The Sun Herald and wire service sources. All Rights Reserved.
<http://www.sunherald.com>

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Harkey Family

Who-Whos

July 15, 1949

Chronicle Star

HARKEY, IRA BROWN, JR., journalist, educator, author; b. New Orleans, Jan 15, 1918; s. Ira Brown and Flora Broad (Lewis) H.; m. Marie Ella Gore, 1939 (separated 1959); children—Ira Brown III, Marie Ella Bosarge, Erik G., Lewis, Amelie (Mrs. Rex Foster), William Millsaps; m. Marion Marks Drake, Dec. 10, 1963 (div. 1976); 1 dau., Katherine B.; m. Virgia Quin Mioton, Feb. 24, 1977. B.A., Tulane U., 1941; M.A., Ph.D. in Polit. Sci., Ohio State U. Reporter, feature writer Times-Picayune, New Orleans, 1939-42, 46-49; editor, pub., pres. The Chronicle, Pascagoula, Miss., 1949-63; pres. Gulf Coast Times, Ocean Springs, Miss., Advertiser Printing Inc., Pascagoula, 1949-63; mem. faculty Ohio State U., 1965-66; Carnegie vis. prof. U. Alaska, 1968-69; profl. lectr. journalism U. Mont., 1970; Allen lectr. U. Oreg., 1972; sec., v.p., dir. Okla. Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., Oklahoma City, 1965-80, Gt. Plains Industries, 1979-80; pres. Indian Creek Co., Inc., 1981—. Author: The Smell of Burning Crosses, 1967, The Story of Noel Wein, 1974; Contbr. articles to mags. Served to lt. USNR, 1942-46. Recipient Pulitzer prize for distinguished editorial writing, 1963; Sidney Hillman Found. award, 1963; Sigma Delta Chi nat. award for distinguished pub. service in newspaper journalism, 1963; Media award Nat. Conf. Christians and Jews, 1963. Mem. A.A.U.P., Assn. Edn. Journalism, Am. Polit. Sci. Assn., Am. Acad. Polit. Sci., Authors Guild, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Kappa Tau Alpha., Pi Sigma Alpha. Clubs: La. (New Orleans), Boston (New Orleans); Petroleum (Oklahoma City). Address: HCR 5 Box 574-540 Kerrville TX 78028

Chronicle-Star

THE MOSS POINT ADVERTISER

EASTON KING

Editors and Publishers

Published Every Friday at Pascagoula, Mississippi, By

THE ADVERTISER PUBLISHING COMPANY

Publication Office—210-212 Delmas Avenue, Pascagoula, Mississippi

Entered at the post office, Pascagoula, Miss., April 28, 1921, under Act of March 3, 1879, as second class mail matter.

Entered at the post office, Moss Point, Miss., October 8, 1909 under Act of March 3, 1879, as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In Jackson County, 1 year \$2.50; 6 mo. \$1.50. In states and foreign countries, 1 year \$3.50; 6 mo. \$2.00. Single copy 10c.

Advertisements: 10 lines, 10 days, 10c per line. Longer ads by contract.

Change of address: 10c per line. Notice of change must be given at least 10 days in advance.

Copyright, 1921, by The Advertiser Publishing Company.

Printed at the Chronicle-Star Press, Pascagoula, Miss.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to The Advertiser Publishing Company, 210-212 Delmas Avenue, Pascagoula, Miss.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1921.

Postage paid at Pascagoula, Miss.

Postage paid at Moss Point, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Postage paid at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Postage paid at Gulfport, Miss.

Postage paid at Biloxi, Miss.

Over the Editor's Desk



At this writing more than 500 persons have registered for the first annual Jackson county fishing rodeo being sponsored by the Pascagoula American Legion Post. With registration continuing until July 20th, indications are that a record-breaking list of fishermen will compete for the many fine prizes that will be awarded during the 10-day event. Jackson county is a sportsman's paradise, particularly for those who use the rod and reel, or just a plain slaughter pole with cut shrimp or worms as bait. As a matter of fact, we'll venture the guess that a large number of the fish entered in down-Coast rodeos were caught in the vicinity of Horn Island Pass, which is Jackson county's front door to the Gulf.

In addition to the salt water fishing, the county's countless rivers, bayous and lakes offer the finest fresh water fishing in this section. Long-range plans are being made for the Legion rodeo which should eventually make it one of the most attractive annual events of this nature on the Gulf Coast. It is a worthy project, tied directly to community and county benefits, as well as offering recreation for sportsmen. Those who have staked their time and money to make the event a success deserve the support and co-operation of everyone.

Twenty-seven theater employees and operators were fined in the Hattiesburg police court this week for operating motion picture shows on Sunday. A number of others face trial on charges of Sunday food sales and sundry violations of "blue law" statutes. It is all the evil Hattiesburg has to worry about they are indeed a fortunate community. However, we seem to remember that the highways leading into the city are lined with seedy looking "juke" joints of the same type that extend a dubious welcome to the motorist driving into any of Mississippi's major cities and most of its smaller communities. It looks to us like the Hattiesburg city fathers can't see the forest for the trees.

A bill that would provide financing of rural telephone service came before the national House of Representatives this week, and already the battle is on. The bill would permit the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans for rural telephone service, the same as it has been doing for years in providing electricity for farms and rural areas. The loans would bear two-percent interest and would be made available to private corporations, public agencies and co-operatives with identical terms to all. The House agriculture committee, which is backing the bill, says the legislation is the only practical way to provide this needed service to rural areas not now served. Committee spokesmen also state that the bill would effect that farm telephone service has been contracting instead of expanding. In 1920, spokesmen say, 38.7 of the nation's farms had telephone service, while in 1945 less than one-third were being served.

Opponents of the bill are using virtually the same argument that was used in the fight against the establishment of the rural electrification program. The argument is to the effect that most of the nation's farmers can't afford telephones and those that can already have them. Our own county proves that argument completely untrue. In the first place, REA has provided electric power for many of our farm families that would otherwise never have received it. At the same time the Singing River Electric Co-op has met its obligations and operated at a fair profit.

In the second place a large part of Jackson county farm families would install telephones if rural service was available. As we have previously pointed out, there is not a telephone in the county North of the more densely populated coastal strip. In order to provide rural Jackson county with communication in time of emergencies the board of supervisors has installed two-way radio transmitters in the Hurley-Wade and Vancleave areas. The argument that such a bill will be "socialization" of the telephone industry is also untrue. Private power companies have not been "socialized" as a result of REA, nor is socialization for the public to provide itself with necessary services that private enterprise will not or cannot provide.

It was he who induced Lewis Douglas to remain at his London post despite the fact that it was a drain on Douglas' personal resources. Acheson pleaded personally with Douglas and got the latter to make a turn about on a decision to resign. Acheson's job was doubly difficult because Douglas himself had had ambitions of becoming Secretary of State.

President Truman again is reportedly at odds with the Democratic leaders in Congress—and this time it is in the field of foreign affairs, where heretofore there has not been the slightest suggestion of a rift.

The president is reported determined to ask the present session of Congress, which is casting long eyes toward home, to enact his program for rearming Western Europe under the North Atlantic Pact. It is estimated this would cost about one

Federal Housing Act

By JAMES MARLOW (The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON—More than 25,000,000 low-income people live in slums or run-down city or farm homes. They can't afford better.

Now the government will help some of them through a public housing program.

Although it isn't big enough to help all of them, many millions of people will benefit since it will spread over a period of years.

It has three aims:

1. To get rid of slums. No one expects all the slums to be wiped out by this program. But it should make a dent in them.

2. Build houses—the so-called public housing—where low-income families, who have to pay low rent, can get decent dwellings.

3. Help poor farmers put needed repairs on their homes or even build new ones.

That, in brief, is the program. The big help from the government will be in money. The cost to the government:

1. Between \$7 billion and \$12 billion spread over 40 years in grants. These will be outright gifts of money.

2. Another \$3 billion or so in loans. Since these will be paid back, the government won't be out this money.

Except in the case of hard-up farmers, none of the money goes directly to individuals, poor or otherwise.

It goes to cities and communities. They'll have to hire private contractors to clear the slums and build the public housing for them.

When they can't foot the bill themselves, they'll get money help from the government.

They'll handle the slum clearance and run the public housing when it's built. The government's chief role is to see that the plans make sense before it dishes out any money.

The public housing goal is 810,000 family units in the next six years. A unit can be a place with one bedroom, or two or three bedrooms, plus the other

usual room.

Since there are more people in the slums, more units can't take care of them in six years.

But over 40 years the housing can handle the people. For example:

A low-income family allowed to move in. Its income goes up. Then, move out of the low-income housing to make room for another low-income family.

But the government can't wipe out a slum unless a low-rent place for the dwellers to go.

For that reason, the housing part of the act probably will be the start. Slum clearance, low.

This program clearly the government acknowledges it has a responsibility that American people recently housed.

Nevertheless, because a limited program, it's move in that direction, going to solve all housing problems.

Congress has approved a program and President Truman shortly will sign the law. Then it can start.

Families allowed in public housing must come too low to afford new or old homes.

The rents charged in public housing must be at least 10 percent less than the private rents in decent areas.

The average rent will be around \$23, plus utilities. Some families more, some less. For example:

Two families living side in exactly the same of public housing may have different rents. That will be on their income, what their ability to pay.

This is not all new. Congress has been fighting the problem only for the past four years.

And in 1937 Congress a housing act. Under it dwellings have been built in 268 localities in 37 states.

Before World War II, the period of President Hoover's tenure of office, the government spent an average of one-half billion dollars a year. In this year, five years after that, the government will spend less of forty-two billion.

But, as if this wasn't enough, President Truman is calling for additional taxes that will run those nominal figures into much higher brackets next year.

There are now pending with the Administration, blessing, which, as we see in this column, weeks ago, would run cost of not billions but of dollars over a period next fifty years.

Surely, there is a beyond which we can't still maintain the credit of this government.

We pointed out on the House several days ago one of these appropriation bills, the assuredly a bottom to the government's meal barrel is to the individual's this money can come from one source, the taxpayer.

Regardless of the master minds and say, this can not continue definitely and at the same time our form of government.

When we were studying the

Capital Comment

By Congressman Wm. M. Colmer

Increasing Cost of Government

Two world statesmen made statements within the past week on the economic conditions of their respective countries. Sir Stafford Cripps, the English statesman—said in effect that England was facing bankruptcy. A few days later President Truman said he felt "bullish" about the economic conditions in the United States. "Bullish" in stock market parlance means optimistic. That England is in a distressed condition, I am sure, generally known to all informed people.

That little island, having lost a goodly part of its world empire and having suffered tremendous losses to its world trade in shipping, is verily up against it. However, the sturdy people of that labor-dominated country are making every possible sacrifice to get their fiscal affairs upon a sound basis. There is possibly no civilized people, with the possible exception of the Japs and Germans, who have voluntarily lowered their standard of living both during and since the war than the British. We saw it first-hand a few years ago when we were studying the

How's That Again?

In an editorial last week the Webster Progress opposes the action of the Mississippi Press Association taken at the annual press convention some weeks ago at Biloxi. A resolution adopted by the association at that time recommended that a constitutional amendment for reapportionment of legislative representation based on present populations be submitted to the people.

The editorial refers to South Mississippi and Delta zealots, and charges that "smart Delta politicians, leagued with Hugh White, Editor Sullens and a few South Mississippi industrial barons, are already the political bosses of Mississippi."

The editorial, however, seems to sum up the opposition to any change in representation in one paragraph, which we quote:

"The inequalities, boiled down to a fine point, seem involved with Mississippi's large Negro population, and since the colored man is not allowed to vote except in rare and inconsequential circumstances, it might be best for all concerned to retain our legislative apportionment along white folk percentages."

Now we don't exactly understand the full meaning or implication of this paragraph, but looking at it from any angle it seems basically wrong when compared to figures and facts.

In a recent editorial we pointed out that the Constitution of 1890 gerrymandered the state into three sections and froze legislative representation in those sections. An example of what this has resulted in is the fact that a group of 17 Northeast Mississippi counties with a total white population of 232,638 elects 32 representatives to the state legislature. The 6th Congressional District, in Southeast Mississippi composed of 16 counties has virtually the same population, 231,246 to be exact, and elects only 18 representatives. The population figures are taken from the 1940 federal census.

Now these same census figures, from which the above was compiled, also show the following:

The 17 Northeast counties referred to have a total Negro population of 191,037. The 16 Southeast counties in the 6th Congressional District have a Negro population of only 89,041.

The Progress is published at Eupora in Webster county. Webster, with its sister county Clay, is presently allotted one state senator, while Clay elects two direct representatives, and Webster one, or a total of three from the two counties.

Compare this with Jackson and Harrison counties who between them also elect three representatives, one directly from each county and a floater representative for the two counties. Incidentally, Jackson shares its state senator with two other counties, George and Greene.

According to 1940 census figures Webster and Clay counties have a white population of 18,108 and a Negro population of 15,082.

Harrison and Jackson counties, according to the same figures, have a white population of 56,956 and a Negro population of 14,208. . . more than three times the white population of Webster and Clay counties, a smaller Negro population. . . but the same legislative representation.

The Progress also makes the following point in justification of its opposition to reapportionment:

"The same population argument could well be used by New York civil rights Trumanite radicals. New York, with 13,479,142 population has only two United States Senators while Mississippi with only 2,188,700 population, has an equal number."

What the Progress fails to point out in the paragraph that all the states elect two Senators, but New York elects national representatives and Mississippi only seven.

Inside Washington

WASHINGTON—Russia's latest display of air might disclosed that Soviet aeronautical engineers apparently are up with the United States in supersonic flight know-how.

Photographs of Russian jet fighters flying over Moscow during Stalin's masochist May Day celebration showed swept-back wings and high-set empennages which United States scientists have found necessary for flight faster than sound.

The swept-back wing has been found necessary to knife through the destructive air turbulence which attacks airplane wings at speeds between 600 and 900 miles an hour. Speed of sound is 763 miles an hour at sea level.

Editorials . . .

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

Feb 9, 1960

Certainly it is big news, but . . .

The new Pascagoula - Moss Point Bank building is scheduled for formal dedication Friday.

It is a fine looking building and one designed to keep pace with the phenomenal economic growth of our area.

Chronicle representatives will not be present at the dedication ceremonies.

Reason is that they were not invited and the impression given is that they would not be welcomed at such an auspicious occasion.

Nor will the Chronicle carry a news story or photo of the new building.

Reason for that is that we were denied the necessary information and picture.

Both were requested from the bank officer who handles most of its publicity.

The request and refusal went something like this:

Reporter: We would like to get some information on the new building and a photo for reproduction.

Bank officer: Well, you know how that situation is.

Reporter: Let's put it this way, then. Is the local press to be excluded from obtaining information to write a news story about it?

Bank officer: Guess that's about it. The local press will be excluded.

Reporter: Why?

Bank officer: Well, you know how that situation is.

And there the matter ended.

But in passing, we'd like to point out a few things just to keep the record straight.

The Chronicle has more circulation in Jackson County than the combined

total of all the other newspapers to which the publicity was channeled.

Among that circulation is included virtually all of the PMP's depositors, stockholders and officers.

We believe they would have liked to see the occasion given the news play that it deserved in the columns of this newspaper.

And we want them to know that we were willing to do just that and tried to get the necessary information.

Our feelings are not hurt and we aren't mad at anybody. Our shoulders are weighted with too many other matters to be burdened also with personal spite, dislikes and grudges.

Many of our good friends are numbered among the officers, stockholders and depositors of the PMP.

For their sake, we offer this to keep the record straight.

MAX
of two
For cc
was la

Grat

(Co
first re
"Eve
she's b
doing
in the
I supp
kids."

Mac
his life

Two road fund from where it making on the proposed teach- 50th among the states in both

Editorials...

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

Feb. 19, 1960

Tail smaller but still wags dog

The inequity of legislative representation is no better illustrated than by a study of figures showing county populations, number of representatives elected and total vote cast.

The figures show how the state is controlled by rural and "black belt" counties through top-heavy representation given them in the 1890 constitution.

It divided the state into three great sections and assigned legislative representation to counties in each. No change has been made during the ensuing 70 years and population shifts during the period have made the 1890 apportionment a farce.

Following is a table showing figures for 67 counties in the state that elect more than one representative and two heavily populated southeast counties that elect one each:

County	Representatives (1950 census)	Population	1955 1st Primary Vote
Hinds	3½	142,164	26,518
Yazoo	3½	35,712	4,714
Copiah	3	30,493	4,809
Lauderdale	3	64,171	13,394
Lowndes	3	37,852	5,584
Marshall	3	25,106	3,423
Monroe	3	36,543	7,663
Noxubee	3	20,022	2,246
Panola	3	31,271	4,897
Warren	3	39,616	7,451
Washington	3	70,504	6,669
Lee	2½	38,237	10,552
Adams	2	32,256	5,615
Alcorn	2	27,158	8,100
Amite	2	19,261	3,407
Aktala	2	26,252	5,446
Bellvar	2	88,804	4,777
Calhoun	2	18,369	5,332
Carroll	2	15,499	2,887
Chickasaw	2	18,591	4,463
Clay	2	17,757	3,533
Coahoma	2	49,361	4,674
DeSoto	2	24,599	3,223
Kemper	2	15,893	3,648
Lafayette	2	22,798	4,601
Wilkinson	2	14,116	2,002
Yalobusha	2	15,191	3,393
Benton	1½	8,793	2,333
Claiborne	1½	11,944	1,452
Clarke	1½	19,362	4,430
Franklin	1½	10,929	2,902
Grenada	1½	18,830	3,597
Harrison	1½	84,073	18,264
Itawamba	1½	17,216	5,947
Jackson	1½	31,401	9,062
Jasper	1½	18,912	4,237
Jefferson	1½	11,306	1,875
Winston	1½	22,231	5,024
Jones	1	57,235	13,377
Forrest	1	45,055	9,445

From the above it can be seen that Claiborne County where 1452 votes were cast has the same voice in the legislative halls as does Harrison where 18,264 balloted.

In six of the above counties — Yazoo, Copiah, Marshall, Noxubee, Claiborne and Jefferson — a total of 18,300 voted, almost the exact vote cast in Harrison.

But those six counties sent 15 representatives to the legislature while Harrison has but one and a half.

Eleven of the state's 82 counties elect three direct representatives. In nine of them, after excluding Hinds and Lauderdale, the total vote was 47,456 and that number of voters sent 27 representatives to the legislature.

In Harrison, Jackson, Jones and Forrest counties, total vote in the same election was 50,148. Those four counties elected five representatives among them.

If this isn't rule by minority we don't know what is.

And, too, it is one of the major factors in our state's lagging economic progress.

A bill is pending in the state legislature which would bring about true representation by reapportionment based on actual population.

We would, of course, like to see it win approval.

But after studying the above figures it is hard to believe the tail is going to voluntarily quit wagging the dog.



BRIAN SULLIVAN: FINAL PROGRAM ON

West bank

(Continued From Page 1)
cross the present highway neutral ground will cost an estimated \$11,000.

When completed, the road will serve present west bank installations as well as the grain elevator to be built south of the port terminal warehouse.

Work will be paid for with proceeds from recently sold \$1 million in state backed port development bonds.

Alabama speaker talks to society

County and local history lecturer, Gulf Coast section, had as guest speaker at a dinner

Car strike driver is 1 and charge

Lee W. Watkins, suffered a ankle Wednesday afternoon from a truck a bridge on River Road.

A passenger in Ferguson, Pascagoula, was injured.

County patrolman said Watkins north on River Road p.m. when his car of a bayou bridge collapsed city limit. Thornton said about 50 feet a two trees hit the car.

Watkins was

compared to \$6.9-billion a year / example of legislation aimed at he said recently:

to officer
nization,
day night

mayor Ben
installed as
Gulf Coast
association at a
oliday Inn last

s installed were
v clerk Vincent
treasurer; Bill
i, first vice presi-
over of Bay St.
ice president.
es mayor Robert
g Beach and Ros

elected at the
held in Bay St.

Ingalls public re-
nent, was guest

a film on Litton
xplained the role
s as a member

ton is one of the
t makers of elec-
ic and Ingallas'
vices on atomic
l other vessels
ard an important
ndustries.

ons attended the

n is composed of
s from Jackson,
ock and Pearl

ixture
as fire

t fixture caused
ome of Lawrence
0 South Market
firemen said.

the fire caused
arrived.

alarm were Joe
y, Gerald Thomas
erez.

ther

Seek way of halting Meredith

Bloodmobile set to visit in Pas again Thursday

The Red Cross bloodmobile will be in Pascagoula Thursday from 12:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Levohn Haigler, blood program chairman for the local chapter, said the bloodmobile will again set up at Pascagoula Masonic Temple on Market Street.

"Persons who have not donated blood during the past six months should take advantage of this opportunity to renew their coverage," Haigler said.

Under the pledge card system, for each person who donates blood, all members of his immediate family are eligible to receive any blood needed for six months.

Increased participation in the group coverage plan is expected during this visit.

Under this plan all members of an organization and their families are eligible for free blood if 15 per cent to 30 per cent (Depending on its size) of its members donate twice a year.

Haigler emphasized, "Even though the organization might not qualify, individuals who donate assure themselves and their families of free blood for six months.

Girls working

Study legal moves to keep Ole Miss racially segregated

JACKSON (UPI) —State officials today considered refusing supreme court justice Hugo Black's ruling that the University of Mississippi must admit its first Negro student next week.

Gov. Ross Barnett, who said yesterday the order would not be carried out, and Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson were reported to be planning an attempt to invoke the ancient doctrine of interposition to prevent James Meredith's entrance to Ole Miss.

Patterson was in conference with Hugh Clegg, assistant to the university chancellor, at the capitol here. Barnett was not discussing the matter publicly today but state Sen. Hayden Campbell of Jackson said the governor agreed with him that the state would be "on sound grounds" by refusing the order under an interposition statute.

The statute, enacted two years after the supreme court's 1954 school integration decision, holds that Mississippi is a sovereign state with the sole power of operating its schools. It says that the high court's integration rulings are "unconstitutional" and "of no lawful effect within Mississippi."

Interposition, which stirred many controversies during the 19th century, has not been a

and Marie Day, 21.

Gibson said they were arrested in a Pascagoula department store as the woman attempting to cash a check.

Gibson said Gulfport police notified desk Sgt. Betty Venus at 3 p.m. that the pair was headed toward Pascagoula.

"I start notifying stores in about 10 minutes the man of one of the stores called back and said a couple fit their description was in the store," Gibson said.

Gibson said when he arrived at the store the woman was asking a clerk to cash a check the man was in the front of the store.

"I called for help and Capt. L. Saxon, and Lts. H. L. Pitt and Bill Pope arrived," Gibson said.

Gibson said the officers arrested the man and he arrested the woman. Gibson said the woman had two \$50 checks made out at a Crestview bank.

Gulfport police officers returned them to Gulfport.

Gibson quoted Gulfport police as saying the couple is wanted in connection with a \$50 check cashed at a grocery store in Gulfport.

Burglars fail to get anything at Gautier PO

Burglars broke into Gautier Post Office but didn't take anything, chief criminal deputy D. Johnson said today.

Johnson said a window in the side of the building was forced open sometime Sunday night.

Johnson and a postal inspector are investigating.

Public meeting is set tonight at Courthouse

There will be a public meeting at the Courthouse tonight at 7 p.m., discussing reapportionment, teachers salary, and setting sheriff and tax collector duties.

The final meeting of a series will be at the Ocean Springs School Thursday at 7 p.m., announced F. W. Hamilton.

A faulty light fixture caused fire in the home of Lawrence andhart at 830 South Market street Monday, firemen said. Firemen said the fire caused when firemen arrived. Answering the alarm were Joe est, J. B. Jenley, Gerald Thomas and Douglas Perez.

9-11-62

Weather

Partly cloudy with widely scattered daytime thundershowers. Variable winds 5 to 15 miles per hour. Low 72, high 90.

MIDDLE GULF — Easterly winds 8 to 16 knots and widely scattered showers today, tonight and tomorrow.

COASTAL — Variable winds 8 to 16 knots today, tonight and tomorrow except winds briefly higher near scattered thundershowers.

Outlook for Thursday — Scattered afternoon thundershowers and warm over south Mississippi.

ts on find imp in Gulf

n 240 to 250 fathoms.

A 900-pound sample of royal red shrimp was graded and resulted in 500 pounds of 26-30 count or 55 per cent; 325 pounds of 40-50 count, 36 percent; and 75 pounds of 50-60 count, 8 percent.

Hake and whiting dominated the fish species taken beyond 200 fathoms.

Two broadbill swordfish weighing 46 and 57 pounds were taken in one trawl tow in 190 fathoms.

Also making the trip were Paul J. Kruse Jr., William N. Escheyer, Arden G. Sumrall of the fish and wildlife service, and Kenneth Korcum, Louisiana State University, and Charles Nelson, a high school student.

of an organization and their families are eligible for free blood if 15 per cent to 30 per cent (Depending on its size) of its members donate twice a year.

Haigler emphasized, "Even though the organization might not qualify, individuals who donate assure themselves and their families of free blood for six months.

Girls working for Negro vote injured by shot

RULEVILLE (UPI) — Two young Negro women said to have been active in a Negro voter registration campaign were shot from ambush here last night. Both were reported in good condition at hospitals today.

Vivian Hillet, 18, and Marylene Burks, 20, both of Cleveland, were pelleted by a shotgun blast fired through a window at the home of the Jack Sissonses, Miss Hillet's grandparents. A shotgun blast also ripped into another Negro home but no one was injured there.

This Delta community, where Sen. James O. Eastland, has his law office, has been a center of operations for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in its registration campaign. A spokesman for SNCC said the girls were active in the movement.

But Mayor C. M. Dorrrough said there were no indications of any such activity by the girls. Dorrrough said they were simply visiting the Sissonses before entering college at Jackson.

Miss Hillet suffered a leg wound and Miss Burks, who was transferred to a Jackson hospital, received a scalp wound.

Jackson youth killed in wreck

JACKSON (UPI) — A 19-year old Jackson youth, Luis Leon Runnels Jr., was killed here Monday when the tractor-trailer in which he was a passenger jackknifed and three him partially through the windshield.

refusing the order under an interposition statute.

The statute, enacted two years after the supreme court's 1954 school integration decision, holds that Mississippi is a sovereign state with the sole power of operating its schools. It says that the high court's integration rulings are "unconstitutional" and "of no lawful effect within Mississippi."

Interposition, which stirred many controversies during the 19th century, has not been a temptation in recent years.

Meredith, a 29-year-old Air Force veteran, was returning here from a vacation trip to begin preparations for enrolling at Ole Miss for the fall term, which opens a week from Wednesday.

Meredith filed the state's first and only school integration suit 15 months ago.

At Oxford, it was learned that a new university ruling provides that students will be expelled if they are seen "observing or standing by in a mob disturbance."

Barnett said Monday he would not allow Meredith's entrance at Ole Miss despite the latest order, but he declined to elaborate "for fear of endangering the case."

The governor said Black's order was illegal — "just as illegal as if the supreme court of Kansas had issued it."

Under a fairly new state law, the governor has authority to close any or all universities, col- vent integration.

Black's ruling nullified a series of orders by US circuit judge Ben F. Cameron of Meridian, which would have postponed the admission of Meredith.

Deputy returns after being ill

Chief deputy M. D. Johnson is back on the job today after spending a week in Singing River Hospital.

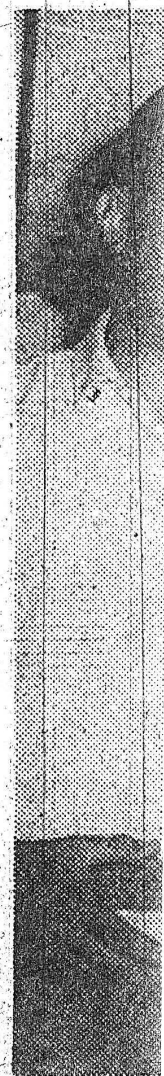
Johnson was released Sunday after receiving treatment for a kidney infection.

is set to at Court

There will be at the Court 7 p.m., discussion, teachers, and sheriff's duties.

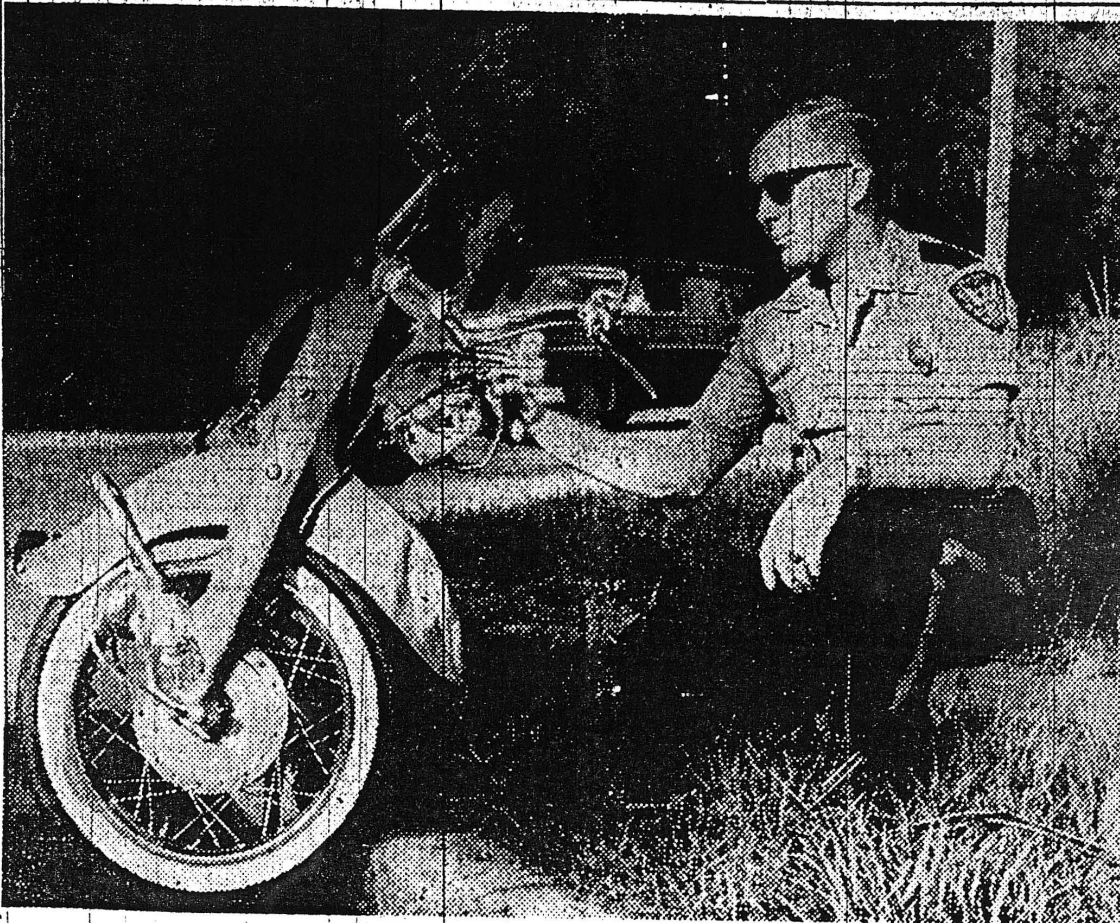
The final meeting will be at the School Thursday. E. W. ley president of ty Farm Bureau meetings.

A meeting will be at the Moss Pond. Officials will subjects and answers.



JACKSON C presents Leg to Legion b

Ole Miss cross fired



POLICE PTN. WAYNE HOWARD EXAMINE'S DAMAGE TO A MOTORCYCLE WHICH RAM-
med the side of a car at Frederic Street and Foster Avenue at 7 p.m. today. Its driver, Tal-
madge Shaw, 26, Gautier, was admitted to Singing River Hospital for treatment of a head
injury. His condition is satisfactory. Driver of the car was Wiley Salisbury, 53, 953 Mante
Street. Howard said the vehicles collided as Salisbury turned north onto Frederic Street in
front of the southbound motorcycle. Howard said charges are pending. (Chronicle photo)

Barnett to speak to state Thursday on Meredith case

OXFORD (UPI)—A cross
was burned late Tuesday
night on the campus of
University of Mississippi,
ordered to admit its first
Negro student next week.

Witnesses reported a crowd of
about 100 gathered to watch the
cross blaze for half an hour.

It was burned near a veterans'
apartment building where Negro
James H. Meredith might be
housed.

On Monday night, shortly after
the US supreme court justice
Hugo Black ordered Meredith ad-
mitted, University officials dis-
persed a group of angry students.

Registration for the fall term
opens a week from today but
many students are already on
campus for "rush week."

It was reported that students
had been told by authorities that
any other student if he enrolls.

In Jackson Gov. Ross Barnett,
who has vowed the 29-year-old air
force veteran will not enroll, an-
nounced he would speak on
statewide radio and television
network Thursday night.

The governor did not reveal the
subject of his 25-minute speech
but it is expected to concern the
Meredith case.

Gibson said since Smith's ar-
(Continued on page 2)

last night that she would kill him
if he ever struck her again.

9-13-62

Barnett will tell state about Meredith tonight

JACKSON (UPI) — Gov. Ross Barnett prepared today to address Mississippians on statewide television and radio hookup on the status of Negro James Meredith's attempt to enter all-white University of Mississippi.

The address by the arch segregationist chief executive is scheduled to be aired live at 7:30 p.m. and is expected to draw a bigger audience in the state than last January's Ole Miss-Texas Cotton Bowl game.

Barnett, who has vowed that the court-ordered enrollment of the 29-year-old air force veteran will not be carried out, declined to reveal the subject of his 25-minute talk but he left little doubt about what it would concern.

At a news conference yesterday he expressed hope that all Mississippians would tune him in.

Meredith, married and the father of a small son, is expected home of his parents in Kosciusko, 65 miles northeast of here.

Reliable sources predicted some fireworks when the governor makes his first public pronouncement on the case since US supreme court justice Hugo L. Black ruled Monday that the university must open its doors to Meredith when registration begins next Wednesday.

to questions during his news conference. He declined to say whether he would close down the university as a last resort or whether the legislature, which convenes in special session Tuesday, would be asked to act in the case.

A cross was burned on the University campus at Oxford shortly before midnight Tuesday near a veterans' apartment campus where Meredith might be housed. About 100 students gathered to watch the blaze, then went quietly to bed. City and school officials are conducting an investigation in an attempt to find out who planted and burned the cross.

Tension was reported mounting across the state, but thus far there had been no further incidents.

Yesterday, the Rotary Club of Lexington, a central Mississippi community, voted unanimously to support Barnett's "magnificent defense of states' rights and segregation in stating that Meredith will not enter Ole Miss." It also expressed appreciation to Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson for his 15-month fight against Meredith's enrollment.

The Jackson Daily News, in a front page editorial today, said Mississippi faces a choice between "compromise . . . that leads straight to decay and corruption" and stating "in an unmistakable, united, chorus that it will not tolerate blighting of self-determination."

tegrate white schools anywhere.

The bus was purchased this week, for \$1,000 from funds raised among the parents. Each pays dues to their civic association which go toward maintaining the bus, according to Willie Reece, chairman of the board of trustees.

Reece said the bus is making three trips a day to take the children to school, three trips to take them home. The bus will seat 54 persons.

He had the bus in Pascagoula today to have "school Bus" and the name of his organization painted on its side. He said the bus still needed a little work on it.

Isadore Hyde is president of the group. Sam Jones is vice-president.

Speeders keep city court busy

Speed violations continued to dominate Pascagoula court docket today with eight people scheduled for trial before judge Clinton Lockard.

Six forfeited bond and two were found guilty.

Police are involved in a traffic crackdown in connection with schools opening and recent accidents resulting from traffic violations.

Two other persons were scheduled for trial on traffic violations. One forfeited bond and the other was found not guilty.

In other court action E. J. Jones forfeited \$100 bond on a driving while intoxicated charge, three were fined for public drunkenness and two forfeited bond on public drunkenness charges.

Two were found guilty of disturbing the peace and two were sentenced to 10-day jail for

tween

2. The mass immunity it has better than with cases of in the st

3. Pol drained t cine. So mass i only to r the prog

4. Twel velped sons giv origin of termed "Dr. G our effort the prog discussing to postp

Won on f

A Jac facing a ery, Don torney, s Cumbe near Mc cashing else nan bank. She wa home b Quave.

You on h

ITTA Arnold P ally shot day when shotgun son of A

We are for these things: whatever helps most of us even at the expense of some of us

Editorials . . .

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

We are against these things: whatever helps some of us at the expense of most of us

Governor reaches point of no return

Mississippians are mature enough to recognize the inevitable, to accept it and adapt to it with good enough grace. The political faction that rules them, however, is not.

We had always thought deep down inside that when the moment arrived even Ross Barnett and his blazing advisors would make the best of it.

Instead, the emotional nature of Barnett's address last night left little doubt that he intends to make the worst of it. He will drive Mississippi to chaos.

True, the exact "moment" has not yet arrived. Barnett last night invoked the "doctrine of interposition," attempting to place the sovereignty of the state between state officials and the US government,

thus removing the necessity of their complying with federal orders to admit James Meredith to Ole Miss.

If the governor had stopped there, perhaps there would still be hope that ruin could be avoided. But he went far beyond an invocation of interposition. He called upon officials to defy the United States and he vowed again that Ole Miss would not be integrated. This can mean only one thing, that when interposition is brushed aside in the courts—as the bogus contention surely will — Barnett either will back down or will destroy our educational system. His words last night make it virtually impossible for him to back down.

It is too early yet to attempt an analysis of Barnett's address to

determine what else was in it. This was in it, though: a dangerous use of the century's most inflammatory issue in an attempt to solidify Brand X power in Mississippi. This attempt was proclaimed when he dragged in his whipping boy "the Kennedy administration" and said "the Kennedy administration is lending the power of the federal government to the ruthless demands of . . . agitators."

But it is not "the Kennedy administration" that is making demands upon Mississippi. It is the United States of America, it is democracy itself, it is the whole of humanity. These surely will not back down either. Barnett has asked them to force us to comply. They will, and the process can ruin Mississippi.

Will never integrate; to jail first-Barnett

9-14-62

Red C.
Pas resp
for blo

The Red C
bile received
blood in Pas
day, rejecti
making a to
teers.

Levoth Hail
chairman for
said he was "v
exceptionally l

"The fact t
were first-time
that more ar
countians are
lize the impo
their blood i
said.

Seven wives
operation" at
party. Althoug
time the meth
unit in additi
bloodmobile ha
it was succe

"We were r
sed," said
these people
pate in civic a
will be living
time."

Forty-five
contributed a
hours to the
ing their el
Steele, Verna
and local B
executive sec
lan.

Five orga
their quota

Job holders still rising for county

Employment continued to increase in Jackson County during August according to Mississippi Employment service.

Unemployed figure was 860 or 3.8 per cent of the total labor force. This is the lowest percentage of unemployment in four years.

Unemployment is down 150 from July and down 760 from a year ago.

Employment gains were recorded in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing categories.

Employment figure moved to 21,980, up 470 from July and up 3310 from a year ago.

The total labor force for August



DR. BETTERS WORTH

**MSU official,
and historian,
will speak here**

Dr. J. W. Bettersworth, vice

Governor orders Ole Miss officials resist fed orders

JACKSON (UPI)—Gov. Ross Barnett, saying Mississippi faces its "greatest crisis" since the Civil War, directed state officials last night to go to jail rather than obey federal desegregation orders.

"We will not drink from the cup of genocide," he told a state-wide television audience. "There is no case in history where the Caucasian race has survived social integration."

The 63-year-old son of a Confederate soldier invoked the controversial doctrine of interposition, ruled unconstitutional by the US supreme court, to prevent the federal court-ordered desegregation of the University of Mississippi next week.

The doctrine declares void any federal law which usurps rights reserved to the states but the supreme court decided in a Louisiana case that interposition "is

JCs to talk about polio on Monday

**Fate of program
for oral vaccine
will be decided**

A decision on a Jaycee-conducted polio immunization drive is expected Monday night.

Jaycee president Erik Engdorf said he was told today by national Jaycee vice president Max Nolley of Tulsa, Okla. that the decision must be made by the Pascagoula club.

Holley said Jaycees don't have a national policy governing the situation but pointed out that Jaycees conducted such a drive in Philadelphia, Pa. Nolley recommended that Jay-

9-17-62

Capital comment

By CLIFF SESSIONS
(United Press International)

JACKSON, Sept 16 (UPI)—Gov. Ross Barnett's "go to jail" stand on the integration issue is likely to have a big impact on Mississippi politics.

It could solidify public opinion behind Barnett and other politicians who are ardent, highly vocal segregationists and citizens' council supporters.

Barnett's popularity in defiant, segregation-minded Mississippi probably soared following Thursday night's television and radio address. Some voters who may have been troubled by other aspects of his administration could forget them in the name of segregation.

The speech put Barnett in a position to replace Orval Faubus as the best known symbol of southern resistance to integration, especially if violence erupts and federal troops are sent to Mississippi.

And it might have increased his chances to become a US senator. There is much speculation that he is considering a race against Sen. John C. Stennis in 1964. Stennis comes up for reelection a few months after Barnett's term as governor ends.

Stennis, like former Gov. J. P. Coleman, has been criticized for not speaking out more defiantly and more often against integration, although both say they are confirmed segregationists.

They are among a large group of Mississippi leaders subject to political attacks for supporting the Democratic ticket in 1960.

Practically every integration move in Mississippi results in blasts at the Kennedy administration. This includes Negro James Meredith's scheduled entry into Ole Miss, although none of the three judges who ordered his admission was appointed by President Kennedy.

It may seem ironic to Stennis, Coleman and other loyalists that they could be blamed for Mississippi's current troubles although they were on the losing side in the state presidential campaign.

But putting the blame on them appears to be the main strategy being planned by possible opponents in future political races.

9-17-62

College board is split on integration order

Youth hurt in flareup at station

**Clothing afire
from fluid used
to repair tires**

An 18-year-old Moss Point youth, burned in an accident at a Pascagoula service station, is in good condition at Singing River Hospital today.

Police said Robert Peyregne, 20, of 1908 Leroy Street Moss Point suffered burns of the chest. Peyregne was not an employee of the station the owner said.

Police said Peyregne's clothing caught fire after some fluid used to repair tires spilled on him.



MYRNA MCGOWAN

**Forestry queen
of county wins**

Barnett makes an appeal today to bar Meredith

JACKSON (UPI) — Gov. Ross Barnett was scheduled to appear before a divided state college board today to plead his case to bar enrollment of Negro James H. Meredith to the all-white University of Mississippi.

The board was caught between conflicting orders from Barnett and federal courts. It met for three hours Friday, did not reach a decision, and agreed to meet back today.

The governor has called on state officials to oppose federal desegregation orders or resign. The board's failure to immediately back Barnett incurred wrath in some quarters and the governor asked to meet with the 12 members.

The constitutional board has sole authority to determine all matters pertaining to the operation of state universities and colleges.

Solons set for session to reshuffle

JACKSON (UPI) — Mississippi's legislature convenes in special session at noon Tuesday to consider reapportionment.

Under a court ruling, lawmakers must adopt a "fair and legal" seat-shuffling plan to avoid a court-operated reapportionment.

The controversial reapportionment issue is likely to be overshadowed by the scheduled entry of Negro James Meredith into the all-white University of Mississippi a day after the legislature begins its meeting.

However, there are no indications the legislature will be asked to act in the Meredith matter. Lawmakers have produced scores of school integration bills during the past four years but none has

9-18-62

State's college board ponders Meredith yet

Gray tells why Sabin vaccine opposed in area

JACKSON (UPI) — Dr. A. L. Gray, state health director, said today he opposed a proposed mass Sabin oral polio vaccination campaign last week in Jackson County because of "previous knowledge that the US health service was restudying the vaccine."

Doctors in the Coast county called off plans last week to set up clinics to administer the Sabin vaccine when the state board of health refused to approve the plan.

Pascagoula Jaycees Monday night reached a decision on a polio immunization drive for Jackson County.

Erik Engdorf, president, said the decision will be announced in a prepared statement Wednesday.

Nab teenagers as stolen truck gymps toll gate

Two teenagers were arrested in a stolen truck Monday afternoon after they had crashed a toll gate on Bay St. Louis bridge.

The truck was stolen in Jackson County from Willie Smith's home near the Alabama line sometime Sunday night.

Chief criminal M. D. Johnson said the youths admitted to Hancock County sheriff they had stolen the truck.

They also admitted stealing a car in Florida and driving it to

Tension mounting as integration try at Ole Miss nears

By LOYD V. JEFFERS
JACKSON (UPI) — Tension mounted today as the scheduled entry of Negro James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi neared.

Monday a divided state college board pondered defiance of federal court orders to integrate the school.

The board met here Monday and heard a last-minute plea from Gov. Ross Barnett to accept his mandate to block the admission of Meredith, a 29-year-old air force veteran, but adjourned without reaching a decision.

It scheduled another meeting for Thursday but could hold an emergency meeting prior to that time to take action. It was learned that the board was split on the issue but that a majority favored going along with the governor.

Meredith, who has been in seclusion since Thursday, contacted UPI this morning and said he was "staying with friends in Memphis and taking it easy." He said he has been bowling.

He disappeared the same day Barnett went on television and radio and declared he would rather be jailed than to allow the university to be integrated.

Asked what he thought of the governor's speech, Meredith said he didn't have "any reaction at all."

Registration begins at Ole Miss tomorrow and transfer students register Thursday, but Meredith would give no indication what day he would appear on campus. The justice department announced Monday in Washington that he would be accompanied by US Marshalls.

Contract is awarded on streets

Birmingham firm makes lowest bid for MP program

A \$969,830 contract for Moss Point street improvements was awarded today to a Birmingham construction firm.

Firm of Sullivan, Long and Hagerty was successful bidder.

Mayor Arnold Pierce said work is expected to begin immediately. Pierce said the project will be completed in 500 calendar days.

Work includes 33.9 miles of street repair and 101,500 feet of curbs and gutters.

Other bidders were W. E. Blain Construction Co. of Mt. Olive, \$1,092,055; T. L. James Construction Co. of Kenner, La., \$975,258; A. R. Lindley Co. of Baton Rouge, La., \$1,083,165; Mid-State Paving Co. of Meridian, \$1,225,517.

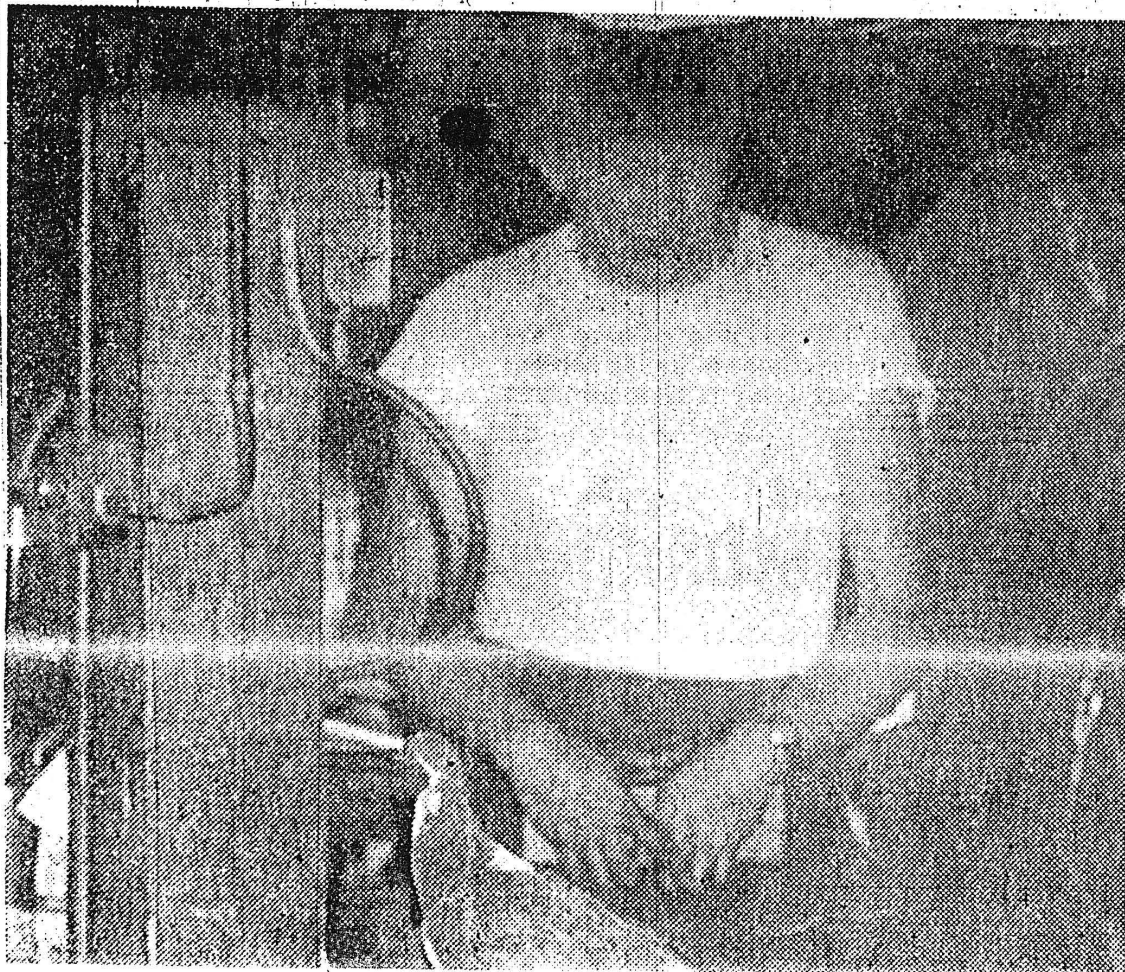
Bonds have already been sold to finance the work.

Rites are held for Mrs. Senior

Funeral rites for Mrs. H. J. Senior, 61, 325 W. Kell, Pascagoula, were today at 10 a.m. at Our Lady of Victories Church in Pascagoula.

9-19-62

State judge tries to bar Meredith from Ole Miss



**College officials
would face jail
whatever they do**

LAUREL (UPI)—A state judge bucked the federal judicial system today by ordering that Negro James Meredith not be enrolled at the University of Mississippi.

Chancery judge L. B. Porter granted an injunction to prevent Meredith from enrolling Thursday under a federal court order.

The temporary injunction was granted on request of 46 white Mississippians, many of them parents of university students.

It names as defendants, Meredith, U.S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, university chancellor J. D. Williams, university registrar Robert B. Ellis, the state college board, FBI agents and federal court officials.

They are ordered to appeal in Jones County chancery court here Oct. 22 to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Attorney Harvey H. Hutchins of Long Beach Miss. who filed the

9-19-62

We are for these things: whatever helps most of us even at the expense of some of us

Editorials . . .

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

We are against these things: whatever helps some of us at the expense of most of us

Confusing times, dangerous times

A pall of contradiction covers our state as if every one of us had developed schizophrenia.

The newspapers and politicians who hailed Gov. Barnett's address call upon citizens not to resort to violence. "Do they really mean it?" is the question, for these same papers and people have long been advocates of a "fight to the finish" and now they may see just what it is they have raised up. How can we defy the law "to the finish" without resorting to violence?

Then there is the call upon the United States of America not to send marshals into our state to enforce the law. How can we make such a demand without appearing devoid of all sense? Does the burglar announce to the police that he will not observe anti-burgling statutes because they violate his way of life and then expect the

police to issue him an exemption?

Gov. Barnett knows full well how laws are enforced when the lawless are defiant. He himself has sent troops into counties to search out a bottle of whiskey here, to shatter a crap table there. Federal marshals enforce the law except in rebellions which are tended to by troops. How do we think that the United States will enforce the law now? By sending in the Peace Corps? Postmen? Soil conservationists? When orders are ignored, force is applied. Gov. Barnett knows that.

A Sunday editorial in a state capital paper is titled "Future Economic Growth Hinges on State Income Conditioners," as if there will be any growth but of hate, any conditioners but strife, any state income but grief in the turmoil of anarchy we are approaching.

At a lunch meeting Monday at beautiful Longfellow House in Pascagoula a group of local leaders heard a talk by a Mississippi State University official. He spoke on plans the university has for its educational program in Jackson County—as if there will be any education after Ole Miss has been padlocked or burned down or whatever it is Gov. Barnett has planned for it.

Meanwhile, the first Mississippian to decline Gov. Barnett's invitation to go to jail is judge Sidney Mize of Gulfport. The day after the governor's speech, Mize issued an order directing Ole Miss to admit James Meredith without delay. Mize followed instructions of the federal circuit court of appeals rather than Gov. Barnett's call to suicide.

In a madhouse's din, Mississippi waits. God help Mississippi.

— Mostly northeast
winds 8 to 16 knots
narrow except winds
her near scattered
winds.
or Friday — Partly
warm with isolated
winds over south Mis-

ian family ering here accident

s E. St. Cyr family,
Quebec, Canada, are
from injuries and
ered in an accident
la before going on to
sco where he has a
as a meat cutter.
ffered a crushed foot
had a cut on the left
accident which oc-
Highway 90 just east
uma line Friday night
ck jackknifed in front
the wet pavement
their compact car.
Cyr was thrown from
Their two children,
le Jr., 7 and Eliza-
e asleep on the back
ere unhurt. All were
nging River Hospital
cy treatment and re-
ame night.
y had been vacation-
relatives in Florida,
ontinue to California
eir car was a total
r said.

Campus at Ole Miss quiet and calm so far

Corlew reports on biggest news: fraternity doings

By DAVID BROWN
Chronicle Staff Writer

Big news at the University of Mississippi today is that Sigma Nu led the 15 fraternities on campus with new pledges.

There was concern of course about what will happen Thursday when Negro James Meredith is supposed to try to register, but students are not making this their major interest, John Corlew told the Chronicle.

Corlew, a Chronicle reporter during the summer, is news editor on the Mississippian, campus daily newspaper. He also reported another Pascagoula has been named to the sports staff of the paper, freshman George Tomlinson.

Sigma Nu pledged 40 new men, Pi Kappa Alpha 42, to lead the list, Corlew said. The first week of activities was mainly taken up with sorority and fraternity rushing and pledging events.

University officials have appealed to the students to take

the Meredith situation calmly and Corlew says they have for the most part. He said the two crosses burned on or near the campus were not put there by students, although some turned out to watch curiously.

Corlew says that if demonstrations come they will come from outsiders. The campus is open to newsmen, he said, contrary to rumors that it is not, and a press room has been set up with plenty of telephones for the visiting representatives of news media who have descended upon Oxford.

Most students were amused by mimeographed pamphlets scattered over the campus Monday advising them to demonstrate if they wanted to but not to resort to violence unless they got orders from Gov. Barnett. The pamphlets were not signed but looked like similar literature distributed last year by an anonymous off-campus group known as the "Rebel Underground."

But as of Tuesday night, everything was still calm and quiet, Corlew said. Students hope it can stay that way.

Personnel body has committees named Tuesday

Appointment of committees to strengthen the organization was principle business at the monthly meeting of Jackson County Personnel Association Tuesday night.

President Bill Bailey selected Dan McQueen for chairman of the membership committee. Serving with him will be Dave Gardner and John Trehern.

Leading the finance committee will be Spurgeon Lachaussee. Other members of this group will be Ann Avent, Vincent Ros, Lester Tuck and Aubrey Johnson.

In charge of arrangements for next meeting Oct. 16 will be Ed Synder, chairman, with Ted Von Sprecken and Perry Gautier.

Chief topic will be a study of the number of students of various age groups in Jackson County.

The 13-man board has been debating since Monday whether to comply with Gov. Ross Barnett's directive for state officials to go to jail rather than obey federal desegregation orders.

Dr. Vernon Holmes, a board member, said yesterday he would be willing to be jailed "if something could be accomplished by doing so." But, he added, "I'm not willing to go to jail if it would accomplish nothing — this would be ridiculous and ineffective." He said he would not vote to close the university.

The justice department filed "friend of the court" brief with
(Continued on page 2)

9-19-62

Pas seeks bids on new supplies

Pascagoula is seeking bids for supplies to be used during the coming fiscal year.

Bids will be opened at 10 a.m. Sept. 28 at City Hall.

Supplies include asphalt concrete and hot mix, emulsion, all grade slag, pipe, galvanized and black iron, gas and water meters, quantities of 100,250 and 500 lb and other supplies for the public works department.

Bids will also be opened at the same time for supplies for the period of Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.

They include automotive repair parts, blades for graders and bulldozers, two-way mobile radios, oil, grease, antirust, welding supplies and others.

State given orders don't nab Meredith

Senators OK cutting differential

**Tentative vote
would be boost
for shipbuilding**

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The senate today voted tentatively to eliminate 6 per cent advantage for West Coast shipyards bidding on government - subsidized shipbuilding.

The Senate adopted an amendment to a merchant marine subsidy bill which would eliminate the differential in effect since 1936.

The vote for the amendment offered on the floor by Sen. John J. Williams, (R-Del.), was an-

New step made for Pas harbor Colmer wires

Cong. W. M. Colmer, wired the Chronicle at noon:

"Have just wired president of the board of supervisors and secretary Dantzler, Jackson County Port Authority as follows:

"Glad advise secretary of Army today forwarded to Congress favorable report on Pascagoula including report of bureau of the budget.

"This was greatest hurdle in way of authorization of Pascascles remain.

"You may be sure of my continued full efforts to secure approval before adjournment."

The efforts are to obtain federal appropriation to dredge local channels to 38 feet depths, with 40 feet through Horn Island Pass.

Is due to enroll today at campus of University

By AL KUETTNER

OXFORD (UPI) — James Meredith was reported headed for the University of Mississippi campus today to attempt to register as the school's first Negro student.

The state of Mississippi threw up a barrage of legal roadblocks in an effort to stop him and it appeared his application would be turned down, touching off more legal skirmishing in the federal courts.

For a time it appeared Meredith might be arrested the minute he crossed the state line from Memphis, where he has been staying.

But two federal judges in Meridian, issued an injunction shortly before noon barring Meredith's arrest on any of the state charges. The order, signed by federal judges Sidney Mize and Harold Cox, was asked by the US department of justice.

Gulf Coast chambers meet here

Members of the Gulf Coast Council of Chambers of Commerce were told of Ingalls role as a member of Litton Industries here Wednesday.

Bi-monthly meeting of the organization composed of 10 Gulf Coast cities was at Cotita's.

A. C. Weeks, public relations speaker.

Weeks told the group that the purchase of Ingalls by Litton means a great deal to the Gulf Coast.

"Ingalls is a maker of boat hulls," Weeks said. "Litton, mainly an electronics firm, adds essential parts."

Weeks explained that an atomic submarine costs about \$70 mil-

9-20-62

DANT

State officials face US contempt trials

9-21-62



Exclude Barnett though he was one to nix Meredith

MERIDIAN (UPI) — The federal government moved on two fronts today in attempt to enforce a federal court order that Negro James Meredith be admitted to the University of Mississippi.

An attempt by deputy US marshals to usher the 29-year-old Air Force veteran into the school through throngs of hooting students was stymied personally yesterday by Gov. Ross Barnett who is sworn to go to jail rather than allow integration of the school.

Three school officials were ordered to appear in federal district court here today to face contempt citations for refusing to admit the Negro.

In addition, the justice department filed in the US fifth circuit court of appeals in Hattiesburg, today contempt citations against the 13 members of the state col-

9-27-62



PER VISE CONSTRUCTION ON OLD MOBILE HIGHWAY
(Chronicle photo)

ng widened

About \$300,000
in jobs slated
in 6 to 8 months

Maness Bartlett, Beat Three
supervisor, said today that
about \$300,000 in construction
work has been scheduled in his
beat during the next six to

Roadside poet
is real caution

LEWISBURG, Tenn. (UPI).—
A warning on a roadside sign
near here proclaimed this warn-
ing:

"Thirty days hath September;

Shooting possible at school campus says Rep. Hester

Sheriff James Ira Grim-
sley and three Jackson
County deputies left early
today for Oxford.

James Meredith was reportedly
expected to make another at-
tempt to integrate Ole Miss later
today.

Deputy Donald Quave said the
sheriff was accompanied by chief
deputy Donald B. Pope, Leon
Lambert and Tony Greer.

George County sheriff W. D.
Beary was to join the group at
Lucedale, Quave said.

Quave said the group left at
1:30 a.m. shortly after the sheriff
received a telephone call. Quave
said he did not know who called
Grimsley.

Jackson County highway patrol-
men L. C. Newell and Frank Ely
have been at Oxford since Mon-
day.

The United Press International
reported that Gov. Ross Barnett
hurriedly returned to the univer-
sity campus today and went into
conferences with state and school
officials in a building guarded by
helmeted police carrying clubs
and tear gas shells.

There was no immediate indi-
cation what sent Barnett back to
the campus, made tense by Negro
James Meredith's repeated at-
tempts to enroll.

U.S. Marshals were reported
pouring into town.

In Jackson a Barnett legislative
leader, Rep. Walter Hester of
Adams County, said it was
"highly possible" that a gun-
battle could erupt on the campus
between state and federal author-
ities.

He did not foresee an all-out
insurrection: "We can't win a
shooting war with the US Army,"
he said. "If the President calls
out troops, they may get Meredith
in, but they would have to oper-
ate the school. Then we would
be occupied."

But he did believe that if mar-
shals tried forcibly to put Mere-
dith on the campus it was
"likely" that state, county and

9-26-62



NS PRES. BENNY BRYANT
(Chronicle photo)

vaccine bad risk

Dr. Centanni talks to Evening Lions on polio program

There is no "conclusive evidence" Sabin oral polio vaccine is more effective than Salk shots, the Evening Lions Club was told last night.

This was one of the points brought out by Dr. L. R. Centanni, director of the Jackson County Board of Health.

According to Dr. Centanni, prior to the development of the Salk vaccine in 1954 there was a nationwide average of 9 cases of

Troops may halt gravest crisis since Civil War

OXFORD (UPI) — Negro James Meredith tried again today to enroll at the University of Mississippi but was turned away in the state's third deliberate defiance of the federal government.

It threatened a showdown between state and federal power that could be the gravest constitutional crisis of its kind since the Civil War.

Meredith was turned away at the gates of the school by Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson. The defiance of federal court orders was directed by Gov. Ross Barnett despite indications from Washington that use of federal troops might be imminent.

Barnett, who personally had turned Meredith aside twice, tried to get here to defy the federal government again but couldn't make it in time. Bad weather prevented his flying and he drove, but was late.

The confrontation started calmly but ended in a tense, almost eerily quiet, pushing-shoving contest.

Meredith, who was refused admission by Barnett here last Thursday and at the state college board offices in Jackson yesterday, flew here today from New Orleans. He arrived in a car, accompanied by deputy US marshals, at 8:55 a.m.

He was stopped by state troopers a few feet outside the campus entrance and Johnson, parked in an auto nearby, stepped out of his car.

"We want to take James Meredith on the direction of a federal court order and have him registered as a student at the University," US. marshal James McShane told Johnson.

"We are not going to let him in," Johnson said. "I am going to have to refuse on the same grounds the governor did."

Johnson said that admitting the Negro at this time would possibly

County



MIKE PENN, 14-YEAR-OLD SON OF goulda, has a problem. His dog Pat, a took him home on his motor scooter. everywhere with Mike. "He balances his

Auto sto found

PASCAGOULA AND MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

t defies US

President studies sending of troops into Mississippi

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Gov. Ross Barnett today defied a federal court by refusing to appear at contempt hearings on his refusal to admit a Negro to the University of Mississippi.

The US fifth circuit court of appeals first granted permission for John C. Satterfield, former president of the American Bar Association, to represent Barnett as a friend of the court.

But, after several witnesses had been heard, the court reversed itself and said the Mississippi governor could not be represented by counsel.

Eight of the nine members of the court met here to hear charges against the rebellious governor who has repeatedly refused to bow to federal orders that he admit Negro James Meredith to Ole Miss.

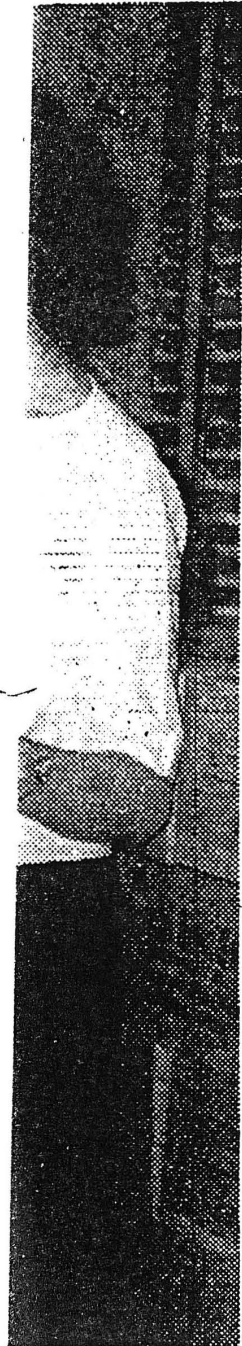
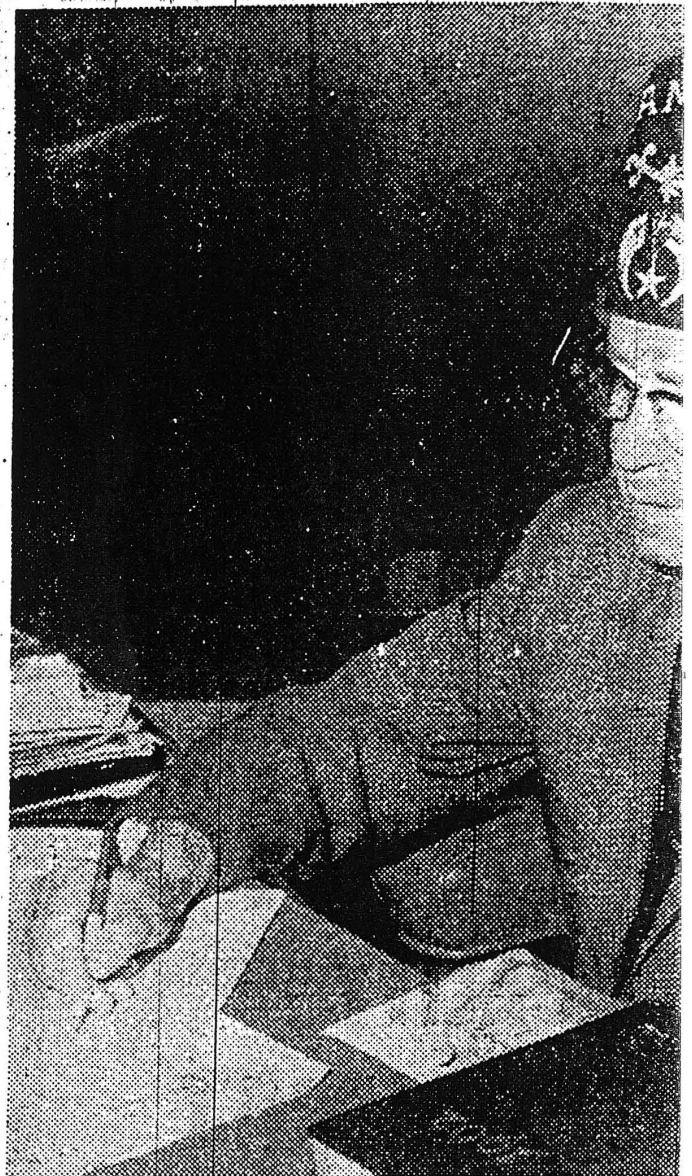
The absent judge was Ben F. Cameron of Meridian, who was ill.

At the same time hundreds of federal marshals, supported by US Army Engineers, converged on nearby Memphis and awaited orders to enter Mississippi and forcefully get Meredith into the school.

Meredith was at the hearing today and the campus was quiet, raising speculation the integration attempt might be held off until Monday.

Barnett continued to keep personal command of the situation at the tree-shaded campus in Oxford. He stood at the fore of

Vote 82-



AY NEW TAG.

10-1-62

Grimsley takes bus load of 35 countians to Oxford

OK channel of 38 feet for Pas

**Both committees
of House, Senate
approve measure**

Pascagoula channels of 38 feet have been approved by both the US Senate and House public works committee.

Sen. John Stennis and Cong. W. M. Colmer notified the Chronicle of the action over the weekend.

Subcommittees in both houses had approved the project earlier in the week.

"We are both cooperating," said Colmer, "in an all-out effort to obtain both the authorization and the money before Congress adjourns."

Sheriff James Ira Grimsley left Sunday night with about 35 other Jackson Countians on a chartered bus for racially-troubled Oxford.

Sheriff James Ira Grimsley left Sunday night with about 35 other Jackson Countians on a chartered bus for a racial troubled Oxford.

Chief criminal deputy M. D. Johnson, leading a band of about 30, left in a motor caravan two hours earlier.

Grimsley said the men who went to Oxford were hand-picked from about 650 persons who volunteered their services Sunday.

"We are not taking any hot-heads," Grimsley said. "If we are called into action, we will do our duty. We will not disgrace Mississippi or Jackson County."

Johnson left about 5 p.m. Grimsley departed shortly after an announcement that James Meredith had been escorted onto the Ole Miss campus by federal authorities.

Grimsley said earlier he was waiting to be called either by Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson or Billy Farrell, president of Mississippi Sheriffs' Association. Grimsley said sheriffs over the state were

Woman is fined for shoplifting

Sadie Jefferson of Moss Point was fined \$25 and \$50 on two charges of shoplifting in Pascagoula city court today. Fines were suspended.

A third charge of shoplifting was nol prose for lack of prosecution, court clerk R. H. Broadus said.

Shoplifting charges against Mary McBeth and Frances Anderson were also nol prose for the same reason, Broadus said.

The three women were arrested together last week by Pas police.

In other court action judge Clinton Lockard fined ten persons on traffic violations and three for public drunkenness.

Deadline near on reservations

Tuesday at 4:30 is the final time reservations may be made for the annual Moss Point Chamber of Commerce banquet, manager Ann Avent said today.

Mrs. Avent said reservations

Gerald Mulvey rosary is today

Rosary will be said at 8:30 p.m. today at Fails Funeral Service in Pascagoula for Gerald L. Mulvey.

Mulvey, 53, former Ingalls chief test engineer, died last Monday in Ghula Vista, Calif., where he had lived since 1958.

Requiem mass will be held at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday at Our Lady of Victories Church. Burial will be in Machpelah Cemetery.

Ingalls disposes of US Navy gear

Ingalls will turn over about \$112,500 in Navy materials accumulated at the yard and give the Navy a \$38,000 credit.

The materials, said Ingalls president Fred J. Mayo, accumulated after Navy change orders removed them from plans for ships under construction.

Included in the materials are such items as coffee kettles, water heaters, navigation lights, operating tables.

"They have been in our ware-

lith enroll



preside over the formal registering ceremonies as Charlie prepares to sign his name. The Shriners were in Pascagoula over the weekend for annual initiation of new candidates.

s bus load ins to Oxford

Riots continuing, nab Gen. Walker at Oxford today

By AL KUETTNER

OXFORD (UPI)—Negro James Meredith registered today at the University of Mississippi and began attending classes on a campus littered with debris of a major riot that took two lives and injured at least 75 persons.

"It is not a happy occasion," he said.

About 400 US deputy marshals and 1,000 federal troops guarded the campus as the 29-year-old Negro cracked the segregation barriers of the 114-year-old school.

The campus was brought under military control early today but the rioting spread to downtown Oxford and at least one soldier was hurt in a barrage of rocks, timbers and pop bottles before the crowd was dispersed with tear gas and reinforcements were brought in.

In Washington it was announced that former army Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker was arrested today on charges of "rebellion, insurrection and seditious conspiracy."

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy told newsmen that Walker had been arrested and would be arraigned later today at Oxford.

Meredith, whose determination to desegregate "Ole Miss" brought about a conflict that threatened to rock the federal union, walked solemnly to an American colonial history class at 9 a.m. to shouts of "nigger, nigger" and "was it worth two deaths?"

He was accompanied to the classes by three deputy marshals and US department of justice representative Ed Guthman.

Sheriff tells of riots



A TRACTOR-TRAILER LEFT HIGHWAY 90 AND JACK KNIFED NEAR KREOLE DEPOT about 10 p.m. Monday. Constable Carl Wilson said no other vehicle was involved and no one was injured. The rig is a produce truck from Houston, Texas. (Chronicle photo)

* Tried calming mob Grimsley relates, returned Monday

Sheriff James Ira Grimsley said he withdrew Jackson County deputies from Oxford Monday when it became apparent their efforts were futile.

"Highway patrolmen also told us that marshal law would be declared and no one would be allowed to leave," Grimsley said.

Grimsley said he left here with 35 deputized men on a chartered bus and arrived in Oxford about 2:30 a.m. Monday. He said they picked up 20 men in George and Perry Counties and deputized them.

"We turned down about 30 others because we felt they were hotheads who would endanger our mission," Grimsley said.

Grimsley said they spent four hours in Oxford in a vain attempt to quell a mob which attacked Army vehicles bringing in troops.

The deputies carried arms but they were left aboard the bus, Grimsley said.

He gave the following account of the time spent in Oxford:

"We arrived at 2:30 a.m. and set up headquarters at a service station. No one was allowed to

117TH YEAR

PASCAGOULA AND MOSS POINT, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1962

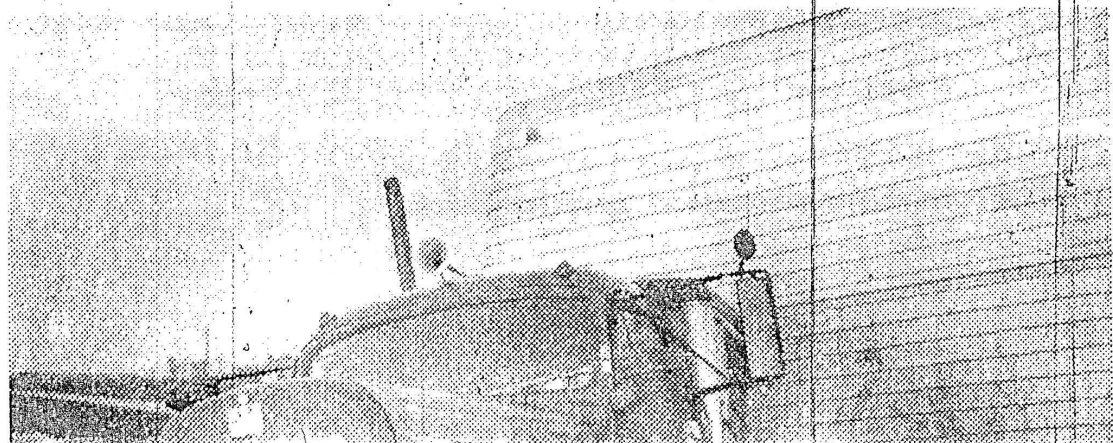
Feds let Gov off the hook

*Attorneys say
he has complied
with court order*

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—
An attorney for the US
justice department said to-
day the department is not
asking immediate action
against Gov. Ross Barnett
but wants further assur-
ance he will comply with
federal orders to allow
Negro James Meredith at-
tend the University of Mis-
sissippi.

Attorneys for Barnett told a
federal court here in a hurriedly
called hearing that the governor
had complied with court orders
and should not be held in con-
tempt

Sheriff tells of



** Tried
Gri
retu*

Sher
ley sai
son C
Oxford
becam
forts

"High
us that
clared
lowed t

Editorials...

WE SEE IT THIS WAY

We are against these things: whatever helps some of us at the expense of most of us.

Sober look forward following tragedy

(The Times-Picayune,
New Orleans)

Major violence has surrendered to an imposed peace at Oxford and the University of Mississippi campus. As the embers of the flare-up cool, enforced order will give way to the peaceful preoccupations of university life. The sooner that happens the less the price that will be paid for the tragic interlude.

Speculation on responsibility—where it lies, to what extent and whether the outburst could have been prevented—is not rewarding. When passions and tension reach the explosion point, that's it. There is little attention to logic, reason or counting of costs.

Had feeling been less acute, more thought would have been given to the reality that the federal government is enforcing the desegregation laws, as interpreted by the supreme court; and whether the court orders are liked or not, they must be obeyed. Even the rebellious understanding that internal peace and the safety of citizens can be maintained only if any defiance of the law is overcome.

In the contest between the state and government, notable restraint

was observed. In this stage of the affair, nobody was hurt, nobody arrested, nobody fined, and no grave incidents were touched off. When sufficient federal force was built up, Governor Barnett yielded as he must have known all along he would have to. He stuck to the premise that this was an unconstitutional invasion of rights reserved to the states under the Tenth Amendment but recognized that resistance must have its limits. With the crowds which found that Meredith had reached the campus, however, no such limits or restraints prevailed.

The governor made the case which most of his constituents wanted him to make, and as vigorously—that integration in the colleges and schools is strongly opposed and resented by a majority, and that it will create grave difficulties in a state divided population-wise as is Mississippi. Beyond that, nothing was to be expected.

People burdened with the thought of what has happened at Oxford may find some slight solace in evidence that some aspects of the Southern position is being more widely understood.

Responsible commentaries cite the legal rights of Negroes to freely use publicly owned facilities on a non-separate basis as prescribed by the supreme court. But they also point out that law cannot dictate social practice, custom or convictions, and that it is a mistake for extremists and politicians on the mixing side to suppose that legal equality can be made an excuse for invading the right of free association.

The better comprehension should serve a constructive purpose. Among those seeking Negro rights but not special privileges, it should encourage a clear concept of aims and careful non-violence. It should strengthen the will of white Southerners to keep resistance within the limits of local law and federal court decisions, no matter how much they disagree with the decisions. Maybe it will have some effect on extremist demands on both sides, and impress provocators that there is no percentage in pressing for unreasonable actions and extra-legal orders.

Boundaries may be established within which the race problem can be worked out gradually through painfully, if conservative leadership is allowed to prevail.

SOUTHERN IDENTITY

No contradiction in being a Rebel and an American

By IRA HARKEY

I don't flaunt any images of the Confederate battle flag on my person or chattels, but a certain Southernness still abides in me. That condition befuddles some Yankees, one of whom asked me if I wanted a return of racial segregation.

"How come you talk about all that Dixie stuff" another asked, "when you spent 15 years fighting for Negro rights, and in Mississippi at that?"

Well, there is Dixie stuff and there is Dixie stuff. The hoodlum Dixie stuff is a loud-mouthed call for the return of Simon Legree to the plantation. My Dixie stuff examines a sentiment held by a dwindling number of Old South gaffers whose great-grandfathers fought for the South. We do not yearn or conspire for a return of Old South culture. We simply bear a deep commemorative love for those great-grandfathers who wore the Gray, and rags.

When I was a boy, I didn't go around emitting the Rebel yell. I didn't know, still don't know, what it is. Ones who do usually are those who also claim that any Southerner can lick any 10 damnyankees.

My mother and father and all my grandparents were Southerners but never told me I could whip 10 damnyankees. They never said "damnyankee" in any context. My mother's grandmother used to tell me of watching Union soldiers search her home for valuables, thrusting their swords, hoping

There was never rancor in her ancient voice. I never heard anyone in our house say "nigger" until I brought the word in from outside one day. In a frightening fury my mother threatened to wash out my mouth with soap if I said it again. She had been born in Tennessee, raised in Louisiana, schooled in Mississippi.

Love for ex-slaves

After the Civil War, two young ex-slaves remained with my great-grandmother when she moved from the plantation to New Orleans. Born in 1858, they were a twin boy and girl, named William and Pigeon. They stayed with my grandma until she died, then went to her oldest daughter's family, then to the next oldest.

Finally they came to my mother, the oldest of the next generation. They had adopted the family name, Trousdale. They were too old to work, but William butled a bit and Pigeon dusted. We children — my sister, my brother and I — loved the kind, dear pair. Certain people have snickered when I've said that. But children that age don't patronize. If they say they love, they love.

My mother and great-grandmother and William and Pigeon started me toward a "traitorous anti-Southern" belief that black Americans were entitled to the same legal rights and privileges other Americans

enjoyed, a belief I tried to promulgate in a Mississippi newspaper from 1948 to 1963.

So, where is the two-sided Dixie stuff? Let's see. I am a European-American, to give myself today's chic hyphenation. Specifically, I am German-English-Scotch-Welsh-Irish, a typical all-American amalgam whose ancestors fought in the Revolution, 1812, Mexico, Cuba, France and everywhere else that U.S. arms were deployed.

In 1942, I volunteered for the Navy, although I was married, had two children and thus was some distance from the draft. Southern men have an honored tradition of volunteering for war. There was little indication yet of the Dixie-stuff duality in me. But somehow, wearing the uniform stirred my latent feelings of belonging to two once

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Harkey Family

Ira Harkey, now retired in Texas, was the Pulitzer Prize-winning editor of the Pascagoula, Miss., Chronicle. A letter to the Chronicle in the early '60s charged: "You are truly an integrationist and I hope you not only get a hole through your office door but through your stupid head." The writer was Trent Lott's mother.



pride also for my Rebel descent. Several years ago an uneducated newspaperman wrote a snarling piece about the Confederacy, referring to it as treason. I wonder whether that writer was descended from Revolutionary soldiers, the original American traitors. I am. My great-great-great grandfather fought for North Carolina's militia and the Continental Army. My hereditary Rebel credentials are immaculate. If this be treason, so be it.

There are many Southerners of my age (85) who scorn the hate symbol that some

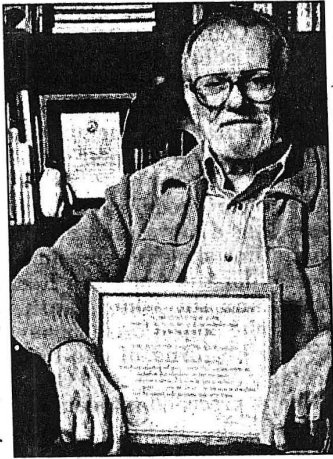
Southern hoodlums have made of the battle flag — but who also revere the Stars and Bars. And not at all in contradiction do they also give obeisance to the Stars and Stripes. Yet can a person hold dual loyalties?

Here is how: I do not desert nor dishonor the USA when I honor and cherish the memory of my four great-grandfathers of Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee who fought for the South, particularly Dan Harkey of the 2nd Mississippi Cavalry, who was killed in June 1863 as Grant moved toward Vicksburg.

Three of these men were po-folk, not fighting over slavery but for something honorable. I cherish also the memory of another Southern rebel, my Carolina triple-great-grandfather, who fought with Francis Marion in the Revolution. Rebel blood flows in me. Yankee friends, maybe you are Rebel-descended, too.

How can two loyalties live side by side? Easy. There are still a few thousand old birds like me talking Dixie stuff with their millions of descendants. Our dual loyalties cause no dissonance.

We are Confederate-Americans.



Tommy Laverigne/Tulane University Magazine

Pulitzer Prize winner Ira Harkey died Sunday. He was 88.

Pascagoula newspaper legend Ira Harkey dies at 88

■ Editorials won a Pulitzer Prize in 1963

By **CHERIE WARD**
The Mississippi Press

Pulitzer prize winner, Ira B. Harkey Jr., 88, died Sunday from complications of Parkinson's disease at the Parson's Nursing Home in Kerrville, Texas. Harkey was surrounded by friends and family in his final moments.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete at press time, but a local memorial is possible according to friends and family.

When Harkey received the Pulitzer in 1963, he had been editor/publisher of *The Chronicle Star* (now *The Mississippi Press*) for 14 years. The Pulitzer Prize was awarded for his editorial writing during the integration of the University of Mississippi. His editorials were recognized as courageous and devoted to the processes of law and reason during the integration crisis in Mississippi in 1962.

"His work was the most significant and important of the time," said Jerry St. Pé of Pascagoula. "He not only influenced me professionally, but personally. He was not just the publisher of a newspaper, he had the skills and the tools of the trade to reach the people in ways others just couldn't back then. It was not just about getting the paper out each day. It was about the people who read the paper each day. He rolled

See HARKEY, Page 10-A

Harkey

Ms Press Register 10/9/06

From Page 1-A

up his sleeves and he wrote." St. Pé was a young reporter for *The Chronicle Star* in 1958 and remembers the magnitude of what Harkey was trying to accomplish.

"If you really stop and think about it — it's amazing," St. Pé said. "Right in the height of the civil rights movement — in '62 and '63 — here was this little, small town newspaper winning a Pulitzer prize."

Harkey's editorials called for the peaceful admittance of James Meredith to Ole' Miss and evoked outspoken criticism across the state, as well as violence.

St. Pé said he doesn't remember being scared in a time when flaming crosses were left on the lawn of the newspaper in protest. Or when gun shots ricocheted throughout the building, but he does remember the threats vividly.

"Maybe I was too young to recognize the fear in what he was doing," St. Pé said. "He was clearly the voice of the time and I was just honored to know him professionally and

as a friend."

Edward King, who worked for Harkey the entire 14 years he published *The Chronicle Star*, said it was a terrible time in Mississippi history.

"It all started because he would not say who was black and who was white in his stories," King, a retired press foreman, said. "That's what people wanted and that's what started it."

King said Harkey was a conservative, serious-minded person who had one thing on his mind — publishing a good paper each day.

"At work he was all business," King said. "But, when he relaxed he was very social. He was an easy-going, fine person to work for. As long as you did your job and you did it good, that's what mattered to him. He never tried to hold you back."

King said he remembers Harkey taking criticism from those within his own staff, too.

"Some people just didn't think what he was doing was right," King said. "Trying to say black people had the same rights as white people. But, he said that was their opin-

ion and they could have it. He never did fire anyone over it. To him it was better to show them why he was right. No matter how hard it was."

King agreed with St. Pé and said he never remembered being scared.

"It was directed at him," King said. "And that's the way he wanted it. Things like that always happened at night when there was only a few around. And I still think it's ridiculous. Here, all these years later, people still feel the same way."

Harkey also published "The Smell of Burning Crosses" in 1967. He described the book in a 2004 article in the Tulane University Magazine:

"The sins of the press spread-eagled the whole sorry scene of racism in Mississippi.

... "The press was the chief instrument through which politicians fanned the hatred of ignorant whites to such a heat that the better-educated white, out of fear for his very skin, stood mute. Thus the proud profession of journalism degenerated into an agency for the propagation of

the ideals of the lowest elements in our society."

Harkey, who served his country in the Navy in World War II, bought *The Chronicle Star* in 1949.

After bringing the paper from a weekly to a twice-a-week edition and finally to a daily, he sold the paper.

"I think it all finally took its toll on him," King said. "He was so sad the day he sold the paper."

He went on to teach journalism at Ohio State University, then at the University of Alaska and joined the staff at Columbia.

St. Pé and Harkey stayed in touch even after he left and moved to Kerrville, Texas, with his wife, Virginia.

"We've stayed close all these years," St. Pé said. "I have boxes full on memories of my dear friend. His death is a loss to his family and everyone who knew him."

Reporter Cherie Ward can be reached at cward@themississippiexpress.com or (228) 934-1442.

Obituaries

Ira B. Harkey Jr., 88; His Calls for Integration Won a Pulitzer

By JOCELYN Y. STEWART
Times Staff Writer

In the pages of the Chronicle, readers in Pascagoula, Miss., found what they expected to see in a small-town paper: national news, mixed with a heavy dose of local weddings, funerals and social affairs.

After Ira B. Harkey Jr. purchased the newspaper, residents sometimes found unexpected ideas that few wanted to read.

In 1962, at the height of the civil rights movement, Harkey wrote editorials supporting the peaceful integration of the University of Mississippi. During an era of irrational and many times brutal opposition to integration, Harkey's view brought him ostracism, death threats and violence.

Still, he continued to write.

"I had the feeling — and I hate to say this because I sound like a jerk — I had the feeling I could make a difference," he said in a 2004 interview with Tulane University magazine. "That I could really teach these people that the black man was a human being and not an animal. That he deserved the same rights as everyone else."

Harkey, a former editor and publisher who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1963 for his editorials supporting integration and later wrote a book about his experiences, died Oct. 8 at a care facility in Kerrville, Texas, from complications of Parkinson's disease. He was 88.

The journalist was among a small group who "recognized that segregation was an albatross around the neck of Mississippi and that it was holding the whole state in bondage," said Robert Oswald, a former Chancery Court judge who was Harkey's attorney and shared his views. "He saw just the rank unfairness of it, the inhumane aspect of it."

Born Jan. 15, 1918, in New Orleans, Harkey was the son of a wealthy businessman. After graduating from Tulane in 1941, he served in the Navy during World War II and later worked as a reporter at the New Orleans Times-Picayune. In 1949, after purchasing the paper in Pascagoula, he began correcting what he called "one of the least-known injustices inflicted on the Southern Negro."

"In print he is never a man," Harkey wrote in his 1967 book "The Smell of Burning Crosses." "He is a Negro, negro or colored. His wife is not a woman. She is colored, Negro, negro or Negress. Indeed, she is not even allowed to be his wife in most Southern newspapers, being denied the title of Mrs. no matter how legally married she may be, and is referred to on the streets, in the courts and in the newspaper as Bessie Lou or Willie Mae or Mandy."

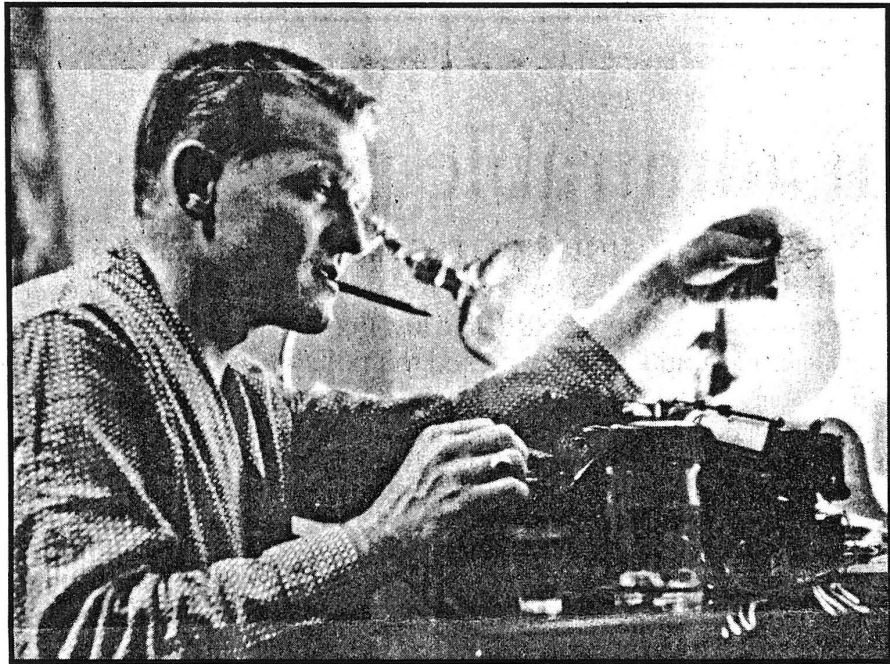
an area of about 75,000 residents but had a circulation of 10,000 to 12,000, recalled Jerry St. Pe, one of two reporters writing for the paper at that time.

Pascagoula is on Mississippi's Gulf Coast, about 100 miles east of New Orleans and far from the University of Mississippi. But the newspaper's size and distance did not prevent Harkey from adding his voice to the debate through a series of editorials. He criticized the governor's opposition to the admission of black student James Meredith and those who suggested that the university be shut down rather than allow a black man to enter.

"The suggestion has been made that Ole Miss be closed," Harkey wrote in one editorial. "It has been offered by the same group of false prophets who deluded the people for eight years into believing that we could maintain school segregation in Mississippi while all about us other Southern states were failing in their attempts to prevent integration. Somehow, in the face of all that is sane, they manage to convince most white people that they had a secret unknown to other Southern states."

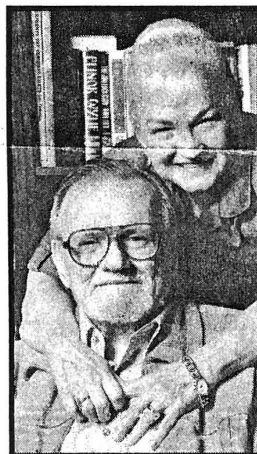
Harkey encouraged readers to "let our leaders know that we do not regard suicide as a solution."

From October 1962 to February 1963 the paper was the subject of a crippling boycott. Newspaper delivery boys were attacked on their routes. Someone fired shots at Harkey's home, and a shotgun shell



IRA B. HARKEY JR.

The editor of the Pascagoula (Miss.) Chronicle received death threats, and his home and newspaper were shot at, after writing in favor of integration of University of Mississippi.



TOMMY LAVERGNE

Harkey, shown with wife Virginia, was ostracized by fellow journalists in the South after winning the Pulitzer Prize. He sold the paper a short time later.

blasted out the windows of the newspaper's office. Crosses were burned at the paper's office and at Harkey's home, and there were threats against his life. Harkey had little public support locally.

"Not too many people were willing to speak up," said Oswald. "These were dangerous times, just to put it simply, for people who were willing to take a stand."

The Pulitzer board awarded Harkey the prize for "for his courageous editorials devoted to the processes of law and reason during the integration crisis in Mis-

issippi in 1962."

At home, colleagues in the press treated him as a traitor.

"When Ira won the Pulitzer, he was actually ostracized by almost every other newspaper in the state of Mississippi, including the largest in the state," St. Pe said. "This wasn't just a matter of professional jealousy."

By August 1963 the boycott was over, circulation had increased and advertisers returned. A member of the group that sought to put the paper out of business lost his bid for elected office.

"I won the fight," Harkey wrote. "I won, but I lost too."

He had become a pariah, he wrote, "an ambulatory and ubiquitous monument to the shame of my fellow townsmen."

Shortly after winning the Pulitzer, he sold the paper, left Pascagoula and went on to write books, teach and work in private industry, including for the Coca-Cola Bottling Co.

Harkey is survived by his wife, Virginia, several children and grandchildren.

In a 2003 interview Harkey expressed pride in the racial progress he said Mississippi has made. But he was circumspect in his assessment.

"People outside the South think there has been a complete turnaround. That hasn't happened," he told the Sun Herald newspaper in Biloxi, Miss. "There is still personal animosity. ... There are still injustices, but they are in every state."

jocelyn.stewart@latimes.com

PASCAGOULA'S Pulitzer Prize WINNER Ira Harkey's death energizes documentary



Ira Harkey Jr.

■ Pas filmmakers want former newspaperman's career preserved for future generations

By BRAD CROCKER
The Mississippi Press

PASCAGOULA — When Hurricane Katrina was headed toward Pascagoula, the first thing Melanie Polk-Ellifritt packed was the film footage of Dr. Ira B. Harkey Jr. she and her husband Scott had shot for a documentary on the legendary American journalist and civil rights advocate.

When Harkey's 88-year-old life ended on Oct. 8, the Ellifritts — who own Crystal Eye Entertainment — knew their unfinished work of sharing Harkey's life and courageous civil rights stances had new meaning and re-energized their efforts to finish the film.

While serving as editor and publisher of the *Chronicle* newspaper in Pascagoula, now *The Mississippi Press*; from 1948 to 1963, Harkey wrote numerous editorials calling for a desegregated Mississippi and America.

In 1963, he won a Pulitzer Prize for his editorials, but not before death threats, shotgun blasts through his office window and burning crosses in front of his Pascagoula beachfront home were offered up by his opponents.

The Ellifritts were at the Ocean Springs Film Festival in 2004 when they got the



Christy Pritchett/The Mississippi Press

Melanie Polk-Ellifritt and her husband Scott Ellifritt look at documentary footage compiled since 2004 on the life and career of Dr. Ira B. Harkey Jr. In 1963, Harkey won the Pulitzer Prize for editorials he wrote as publisher and editor of *The Chronicle*, now *The Mississippi Press*. He died Oct. 2, at the age of 88, and the Ellifritts want his work to be preserved for future generations.

TO DONATE

www.iraharkey.org
Tax-deductible donations:
O'Keefe Educational Media Group, Ira Harkey project,
P.O. Box 4002, Biloxi, MS 39535.

idea to document Harkey's life and career. They began their relationship with him two months later when they traveled to Kerrville, Texas,

where Harkey lived the last 29 years of his life.

Polk-Ellifritt was a sophomore in Pascagoula when high schools were integrated. She said she recalled all the courageous writings Harkey printed years before that made her and her peers' transitions seem painless, although older residents predicted violence and National Guard intervention.

"The biggest trouble we

kids had was learning each other's names," said Polk-Ellifritt, adding that she hopes the documentary will help future generations understand what Harkey sacrificed.

During their interviews, the Ellifritts learned that firestorms erupted when Harkey began printing Mr. and Mrs. before black men and women's names, refused

See DOCUMENTARY, Page 4-A

Documentary

From Page 1-A

to separate birth announcements of white and black children and similar publishing practices.

In addition to his newspaper work, the Ellifritts are highlighting the books Harkey wrote and the experiences he shared with them.

"That mind and that wit and his belief system never wavered," Polk-Ellifritt said.

One of the many reenactments will be when Harkey, aboard the USS Hancock in January 1945 in the Pacific Theater during World War II, witnessed 52 sailors, black and white, buried at sea after a Japanese torpedo plane dropped and detonated a 500-pound bomb on the ship.

They said Harkey discussed how the experience was later retold in his award-winning book, "The Smell of

Burning Crosses," a chapter in his life that he said "taught me something about the equality of men" at that time.

"...the conviction came to me that the Negro who is good enough to be gutted by an unsegregated explosion, to be trussed in an unsegregated sack, to be dumped into an unsegregated ocean and dispatched to an unsegregated heaven or hell, is just exactly good enough to live an unsegregated life in the nation of his birth."

The Ellifritts want their one-hour documentary, tentatively titled, "Southern Gentleman, Southern Journalist, Southern Courage and the Fight For Civil Rights: The Story of Ira B. Harkey Jr.," to illustrate Harkey's roles and visions for today's Mississippi and how he helped shape civil rights.

Approximately 15 on-camera interviews, archival film and video footage, still pictures and other aspects will be included. The couple are still looking for grants and accepting donations so they can finish their documentary.

"It literally broke our hearts that (Harkey) couldn't see this," Scott Ellifritts said.

"Katrina hurt us because so many locations in Pascagoula we wanted to include no longer exist," Polk-Ellifritt said.

Polk-Ellifritt said the film will also show Harkey "was doing civil rights before there was a civil rights movement" and how they learned to follow his example.

"He had such a crystallized viewpoint about race relations," Scott Ellifritt added.

Harkey's oldest son, Ira B. Harkey III, of Ocean Springs, said he's happy the Ellifritts

are continuing their work.

"He was all for it. He was very impressed with them and felt good about it," Harkey III said.

His father "didn't want to worry the family" and kept threats and upheavals away from them, Harkey III said. "Dad didn't go around boasting about what he did."

Harkey III assisted his father in revising the recent fourth reprinting of "The Smell of Burning Crosses," including new pictures and additional pages.

"We became even closer because of that," Harkey III said.

The book, which can be found online, is receiving a lot of hits, he said.

Polk-Ellifritt said she saw Harkey's obituary on Internet sites throughout the world. "More people had heard of him than many realize."

After attending Harkey's funeral in New Orleans, the Ellifritts made an emotional plea to the Pascagoula City Council last Tuesday to have an Ira B. Harkey Jr. memorial or day created, a request that received applause from a full council chamber audience.

"He's a true hero. He won the Pulitzer for Pascagoula," Polk-Ellifritt said.

Harkey's other honors included the Society of Professional Journalists' medal for outstanding national newspaper public service, a media award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and the Silver Em Award from the University of Mississippi, which honors journalists whose careers illustrate the highest ideals of American journalism.

Ellifritt referred to

the monument dedicated last month for James Meredith at Ole Miss, one of Harkey's main editorial themes to go along with the sociopolitical arguments he presented.

"His efforts came full-circle," Scott Ellifritt said.

Mayor Matthew Avara, whose father's desegregation efforts were revisited following his death last month, asked the Ellifritts to present the council with a plan or more details before any formal actions can be taken.

"Thank y'all for reminding us of Harkey's dedication to humanity ... and doing the right thing," Avara said. "We're very honored. We're very proud for what he stood for."

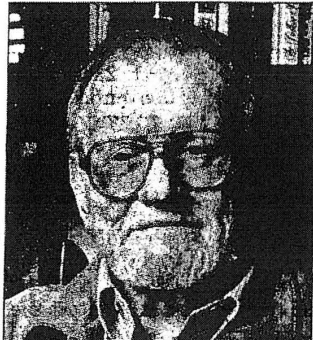
Reporter Brad Crocker can be reached at bcrocker@the-mississippipress.com or (228) 934-1431.

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Harkey Family

Harkey, Ira D. Jr., (Dn)

Oct. 10, 2006

Pascagoula Public Library
Local History & Genealogy Department
Obits 2000-2009 Gra-Harre
463



HARKEY

Funeral services for Dr. Ira B. Harkey Jr., 88, former New Orleans and Mississippi newspaperman will be held on Friday, Oct. 13, 2006, at 3 p.m. in the Chapel of Lakelawn Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans.

Services will also be held on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 10, 2006, at the First United Methodist Church in Kerrville, Texas.

Harkey died from complications of Parkinson's Disease on Sunday, Oct. 8, 2006, at 12:50 a.m. at Parsons House in Kerrville, Texas. He had been a resident at Parsons House for nearly two years.

In 1963 he won a Pulitzer Prize for his editorials in the Pascagoula, Miss. *Chronicle*, of which he was editor and publisher from 1948 to 1963. He began his newspaper career as a reporter for the *Times-Picayune* in New Orleans while a junior at Tulane University in 1940.

Among other honors were the Society of Professional Journalists' medal for outstanding national newspaper public service, a media award from the National conference of Christians and Jews, and the Silver Em Award from the University of Mississippi. The Silver Em honors a broadcast or print journalist whose career exemplifies the highest ideals of American journalism.

In 1992 he was given the annual libertarian award of the Mississippi Civil Liberties Union, and the following year, was elected to the Mississippi Newspaper Association hall of fame.

Harkey was born in New

Orleans Jan. 15, 1918. He was a graduate of Isidore Newman School, attended New Mexico Military Institute, graduated from Tulane and held masters and doctoral degrees from Ohio State University.

He was author of five books, including "The Smell of Burning Crosses," an account of his 14-year participation in the Mississippi civil rights battles. He published many magazine articles.

He intended to be a teacher, but in 1942 left Tulane graduate school to join the US Navy, in which he served as a lieutenant in air combat intelligence and as a mobile correspondent in the Pacific.

In 1946 he returned to *The Times-Picayune* as a magazine writer, and in 1948 bought the Pascagoula newspaper, a weekly. In 1957 he converted it to a semi-weekly, to a daily in 1962.

After selling the *Chronicle* in 1963, Harkey wrote his autobiographical book and went to Ohio State University as a journalism teacher. In the late 1960s and 1970s he was a Carnegie Foundation professor at the University of Alaska and professional lecturer at the universities of Montana and Oregon. Until 1993 he lectured at various colleges, universities and before other organizations.

Since 1977 Harkey had lived near Kerrville, Texas.

His other books are "Pioneer Bush Pilot: the Story of Noel Wien," a biography of the first aviator to tame the Alaska Arctic; "Alton Ochsner: Surgeon of the South," with co-author John Wilds of New Orleans; "Dedicated to the Proposition," a brief summary of his editorial activities during and after the James Meredith crisis at the University of Mississippi; and "Mississippi Sounds," story of a family of six that moved from the big city to a small town.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon, the American Association of University Professors and the American Political Science Association. He was a member of the Louisiana Club

and had been a member of the Boston Club for 65 years.

Surviving are his widow, the former Virgia Ouin Mioton of New Orleans and seven children, five of whom live in Mississippi, Ira, III in Ocean Springs, Meg Harkey Walters and Amelie Harkey Foster of Gautier, Erik Gore Harkey of Columbia and William Millsaps Harkey of Pascagoula and Maybin Harkey of Beaumont, Texas, and Katherine A. Kibby of Minneapolis, Minn. Also he is survived by a sister, Eleanor Harkey Wheeler of Norfolk, Va.; 13 grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren; eight stepchildren; and several nieces.

In lieu of flowers please make contributions to The Michael J Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research, Grand Central Station, P.O. Box 4777, New York, New York 10163

The family invites you to send condolences at www.grimesfuneralchapels.com by selecting the "Send Condolences" link.

Funeral arrangements are entrusted to Grimes Funeral Chapels of Kerrville.

State legislature honors civil rights supporter Ira Harkey Jr.

By MIMI BOSARGE
The Mississippi Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mimi Bosarge is the granddaughter of the late Ira B. Harkey Jr.

PASCAGOULA — "I had the feeling I could make a difference."

Those words were spoken by the late Ira B. Harkey Jr. about his fight against racial violence and the fight for equal rights during the 1950s and 1960s in Mississippi.

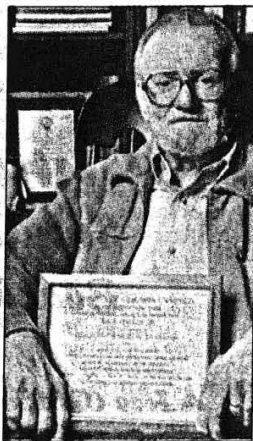
As the former editor and publisher of *The Chronicle Star*, which would later become *The Mississippi Press*, Harkey wrote numerous editorials calling for a desegregated Mississippi.

But rather than receiving support for his editorials, Harkey received death threats, gunshots through his office window and burning crosses on the front lawn of his Pascagoula home and at his newspaper office. He was vilified for his editorials and even lost advertising sponsors because of his stand on civil rights. That didn't stop him from speaking his mind.

In 1963, Harkey won journalism's most coveted award — the Pulitzer Prize for a 1962 editorial calling for the integration of the University of Mississippi, where James Meredith became the first African-American student admitted to the university. This event, and others, would be detailed in Harkey's 1967 autobiography, "The Smell of Burning Crosses." Unfortunately, neither the Pulitzer Prize nor the autobiography did much to change people's minds about civil rights at that time.

"He's a true hero," Lanie Ellifritt said.

Lanie and her husband, Scott Ellifritt, are owners of Crystal Eye Entertainment and are in the process of making a documentary on the life of Harkey, tentatively titled "Southern Gentleman,



Photo/Tommy Lavergne

Ira B. Harkey Jr. holds a copy of the Pulitzer Prize that he won in 1963 for an editorial he wrote calling for the peaceful integration of the University of Mississippi in 1962.

Mississippi
Press

Harkey

From Page 1-C

Southern Journalist, Southern Courage and the Fight for Civil Rights: The Story of Ira B. Harkey Jr."

The Ellifritts were moved by Harkey, what he stood for and what he attempted to accomplish.

Although work on the documentary was interrupted by Hurricane Katrina in August 2005 and then again by the passing of Harkey in October 2006, the Ellifritts said they are determined to see the documentary through to completion. They want people to see and understand what Harkey's visions were for Mississippi and how he helped to shape the civil rights movement. Their hope is that future generations will understand what he sacrificed.

Sen. Deborah J. Dawkins, Mississippi State Senate, District 48, West Harrison County, was so moved by Harkey's moral strength that she drafted a resolution to honor him. "I have worked for civil rights in various ways all my life, but nothing that required my real bravery on my part. Harkey was obviously a very brave person. For a white businessman to go against the grain of the owners that be in a community at that time took enormous courage," she said.

Dawkins said she hopes the passage of Harkey's posthumous honor and others like it is sent a message that racism and discrimination are no longer acceptable behavior in the public workings of the Mississippi Legislature. She believes the tide is turning on the national level to recognize civil rights leaders.

"Racial prejudice and hate are toxic," she said. "They have no place in a civilized society."

The resolution, which expressed the sympathy of the state Legislature on the passing of Harkey and the celebration of his life and legacy, was presented to Harkey's children by the state Legislature on March 19.

"His great intellect and his fundamental beliefs in the principle of fairness led him, I believe, to take an extraordinarily courageous stand in the area of race relations. And I think that's the legacy that the Legislature sought to memorialize with their resolution," said Jackson County Circuit Court Judge Dale Harkey, the youngest son of Ira Harkey Jr.

"Although there's still a lot of work to be done, Daddy was very proud of the progress that Mississippi made in the years after the Meredith crisis. He would have been astounded, literally speechless, to have received this recognition from the Mississippi Legislature and also very proud," he said.

Harkey had made a living by the written word. He wrote passionately with dry humor and quick wit, accompanied by an undeniable truth and fairness. His voice may now be silent, but still his words ring loud.

Fifty years ago, Harkey's life was threatened and his newspaper boycotted because of editorials he wrote calling for equal rights for all people. He stood up to those who opposed him and was not afraid to speak his mind or take a stand for a cause in which he believed.

If the recent reading of the resolution at the state Legislature is an indication, maybe the tides really have turned. While it has taken time and there still remains much to be done, perhaps Harkey accomplished what he had set out to do — make a difference.

Correspondent Mimi Bosarge can be reached at mi2bos@aol.com or (228) 623-2466.

See HARKEY, Page 2-C



MOORE

Mary Evelyn Harkey Moore, 65, Gautier, Miss. died Saturday, July 24, 2004, at her home. She was born July 4, 1939 in Philadelphia, Miss., and has been a resident of Jackson County for 58 years.

She was a former employee of Wayne Lee's and Jerry Lee's in Pascagoula for 18 years and a former dispatcher for Gautier Volunteer Fire Department.

She was active in fund-raisers, campaigns and a political supporter. She will be remembered for her dedicated support to her family and friends and her ability to never meet a

stranger. She enjoyed gardening and was of the Baptist faith.

She was preceded in death by her father and mother, Annie Kate Harkey and Jessie Lynn Harkey. She is survived by her husband of 32 years, Osie Ray Moore, Gautier; five daughters and two sons, Cheryl A. Wolverton, Gautier; Dale L. Roth (Debbie), Biloxi; Daryl L. Roth (Susie), Gautier; Lorretta M. Vaughn (Clark), Gautier; Rae Lynn Rouss (Larry), New Orleans, La.; Teresa A. Fitzgerald, Vancleave; Lisa G. Moore, Gautier; two brothers, Jessie N. Harkey, St. Catherine's, Canada; Eddie Mackie, Hurley, Miss.; three double cousins thought of as sisters, Louise Arnett (her husband, Travis), Alice Pitts and Mattie Ruth Kelly; 15 grandchildren, Melissa Dye, Chad Wolverton, Daniel Roth, Michael Roth, Jennifer Roth, Lillian Noble, Kelva Noble, Casey Vaughan, Corey Vaughan, Carrie Kegg, Jamie Ballard, Ray Ladnier, Lee Milligan, Brandi Page, and Kristen Page; and 12 great-grandchildren, Kara Wolverton, Anna Wolverton, Justin Dye, Bryan Dye, Rachel Rother, Baileigh Vaughan, Tori Ballard, Tera Kegg, Tabatha Toney, Darrian Roberts, Brianna Ladnier and Elijah Ladnier.

Visitation will be from 6 to 9 p.m. Tuesday, July 27, 2004, at O'Bryant-O'Keefe Funeral Home, Pascagoula, Miss. The funeral service will be at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday, July 28, 2004, at O'Bryant-O'Keefe Funeral Home in Pascagoula with Rev. Joe Digmon officiating.

Interment will be at Biloxi National Cemetery, Biloxi, Miss.

Arrangements are by

O'Bryant O'Keefe Funeral Home in Pascagoula, Miss.

Holder-Wells Funeral Home

-Friendship, Dependability, & Excellence in Funeral Service-

Offering traditional funeral service.